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WASHINGTON NEWS.

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It Passes by a Strict Party Vote of 120 to 32.

An Accurate Copy of the Resolution and Amendment.

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Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 13.

ADOPTION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTIONS BY THE HOUSE—A STRICT PARTY VOTE.

The constitutional amendments were promptly called up to-day by Mr. Stevens, at the expiration of the morning hour, who announced that he should move the previous question at 3 or 3:30 o'clock. Fifteen-minute speeches were then decided upon, and half of the time given to the Democrats, who parceled it out to suit themselves. It was divided among Messrs. Rogers, of New-Jersey, Finck, of Ohio, and Harding, of Kentucky, who regaled the House with the usual Democratic platitudes of the rights of rebels, and the propriety of letting treason go unpunished. On the other side, Messrs. Henderson, of Oregon, and Spalding, of Ohio, made brief speeches, when Mr. Stevens rose to close the debate. He has been quite ill at his lodgings for some days, and appeared more feeble than usual as he rose to speak. His speech was couched in solemn and dignified language, and was more devoted to mourning for what was not accomplished by the amendments than to congratulation for any vital principle embodied in their present shape; but with a faith and resignation which it is to be hoped will in time assuage all his disappointment, he submitted the joint resolution to the call of the roll, whereupon it was agreed to by yeas 120, nays 32, there being 32 members absent. It is rather an important fact that every member of the House elected on the Union Party issue, who was present, voted for the resolution, including Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, Phelps of Maryland, and Latham and Whaley of West Virginia. The Union Party presented, therefore, a more solid front on this question than at any time before during the present session. If Congress will now continue its discreet action in regard to subsequent measures there will be no cause for inharmonious councils in the ranks of the great Union Party in the future.

The joint resolution as passed is as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE —.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or happiness, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President, representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. That no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

POSTAGE ON BOOKS.

A proposition is pending before the Postmaster-General, which, if adopted, will very materially reduce the postage now charged upon books between this country and Great Britain. It contemplates the levying, by each country, of its rate of domestic postage only upon books transmitted in the mails between the two countries.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH BRITISH AMERICA.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives to-day, transmitted to that body a report from James W. Taylor, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, communicating general information in regard to the commercial relations between the United States and British America.

The records of the Treasury Department show that for the year ending June 30, 1865, our trade with British America was second only in magnitude to that with Great Britain. Its aggregate was $69,150,602, while the commerce with Great Britain was $225,709,263. The external trade of the United States for 1865 consisted of $339,768,220 exports, and $234,434,167 imports—an aggregate of $574,202,387.

The tonnage of vessels clearing from American ports during the year ending June 30, 1865, for ports of British America, was 3,531,752 tons, and the entrances from British America were 3,193,193 tons—the total of 6,714,945 tons, exceeding the tonnage of vessels employed in trade with any other country. Of the clearances for British America 1,750,548 tons were of American vessels, and 1,787,204 tons were of Canadian and other foreign vessels. Of the entrances from British America, 1,689,829 tons were American, and 1,503,364 were Canadian and other foreign vessels.

Of the total trade in 1854, amounting to $69,303,312, a valuation of $24,182,099, or 34 per cent., was with the United States. In 1864 and 1865 the aggregate was $86,801,620, of which $42,530,036, or 48 per cent., was with the United States. Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, American purchasers are paying higher rates for Canadian timber, and purchasing in larger quantities than in 1865, notwithstanding the necessity of their paying a duty of 20 per cent. on the frontier of the United States.

THE TAX IN GEORGIA.

A message was to-day laid before Congress, transmitting resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia, asking for the suspension of the collection of internal revenue under the act of Congress, of Aug. 5, 1861, which provided for raising by direct assessment upon the State of Georgia of $584,187. The preamble asserts that no opportunity has been afforded that State to assume the collection and payment of the money; that the Secretary of the Treasury declines, without the express legislation of Congress, to permit this assumption by the States, and asks a suspension until the question shall be submitted to Congress, which is respectfully requested to consider the just claims of the people of Georgia, who, on account of their present exhausted condition, should be relieved from the payment of a Federal tax by a direct tax upon the people at this time, and that the State should be permitted to assume its collections and payment.

THE SIOUX IN DAKOTA.

Reference having been made in recent debates in Congress to the Santee Sioux, whom it is proposed to remove to another locality, as murderers, &c., on the ground that it would be dangerous to place them in proximity to the white settlements, it may be proper to state that Rev. H. W. Reed, one of the Commissioners to treat with the Indians on the Upper Missouri, says in a letter dated May 28, from the agency of these Sioux in Dakota: "The universal testimony is that as to intelligence, reliability, diligence and morality, these are among the other Indians in the country like a light in a dark place." The testimony of all he heard was the religion they possess makes them decidedly better. Some of them, at personal risk, rescued women and children from the cruel fate of prisoners. And yet it is proposed they shall all share the common cause of the Minnesota Sioux Indians. The reverend gentleman concludes as follows: "It does seem to me that if Southern Christian rebels and Christian Indian rebels are being pardoned, and their rights to land and property restored to them, there ought to be some relaxation of the rigor of punishment, and some little show of mercy and kindness to these; but as they seem to have no helper or hope except in the Interior Department, may it not be hoped that the kindness commenced with those at Davenport will be continued till all who are properly disposed shall be aided and blessed."

PARDON OF A PRIVATEERSMAN.

Upon the recommendation of Senator Pomeroy, who made a personal application to the President for the pardon of Lewis M. Coxsetta, of South Carolina, a privateersman during the late war, the latter has received the desired Executive clemency. This is the first and only case of any officer of that condition having been pardoned by the President.

OFFICIAL FROM MEXICO.

Official news from El Paso, the residence of the Mexican Government, was received to-day in this city up to the 18th ult. The official paper of the 17th of May first published the official report of Gen. Lacona and Gen. Garcia Morales, of several successes obtained against the French in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa. A French force, which had advanced from Durango to Rio Florido, fell back to Durango. There was a general expression against the French in the States of the interior.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The President yesterday, on the application of Admiral Shubric, United States Navy, Gov. J. Madison Wells, of Louisiana, and others, directed a warrant of pardon to be issued to Lawrence Rousseau, of New-Orleans, La., for the part taken by him in the late rebel service. Mr. Rousseau once occupied the eminent position of a Commodore in the United States Navy.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Charles O'Conor, senior counsel for Jefferson Davis, together with Ex-Gov. Pratt, called at the White House this afternoon, and had a protracted interview with President Johnson, the object of their visit being with reference to releasing Davis on his parole.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

The Receiver of the Merchants' National Bank of this city has brought suit against the stockholders of the bank to the amount of the capital stock of that institution—namely, $200,000—under that section of the Currency Act which renders the stockholders personally liable to the amount of the stock held by them respectively. This proceeding is in equity, the Receiver praying a judgment for an amount equal to the capital stock. He also prays the Court to determine who are the *bona fide* stockholders in several cases in which recent transfers of stock have been made, in order that the proper persons shall be made parties to the suit.

THE DISTRICT JAIL.

In consequence of the prevalence to a great extent of the typhus fever at the jail of this District, the Secretary of the Interior has placed at the disposal of the attending physician, Dr. Duhomel, one of the wooden buildings formerly used for hospital purposes on Judiciary-square, for removal to the jail-yard, where the patients will be treated.

THE VOTE ON THE AMENDMENT.

All the Republicans of the House consolidated and voted for the proposed constitutional amendment together with Mr. Smith. The opposing votes were cast by Democrats.

CONSULS.

Mateo Ramirez has been recognized by the President as Consul of Peru at San Francisco, and Edward Carrey as Vice-Consul of France at Chicago.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate William Davidson, Jr., to be Postmaster at Paterson, N. J., in place of Darius Wells, removed; and also, Green Clay Smith, a member of the House of Representatives from Kentucky, to be Governor of the Territory of Montano.

LOUISIANA.

Messrs. Duval and Claiborne, representing the interests of Louisiana, are now in Washington urging upon Congress the passage of a law providing for the repair of certain levees, owing to the crevasses in which large sections of the State are deluged, thus preventing the raising of the usual crops of sugar and cotton.

PERSONAL.

Gens. Burbridge and Brisbin are here endeavoring to obtain appointments for soldiers who were maimed during the late war.

Gen. Alfred Pleasonton was on the floor of the House to-day, privately urging the passage of the Senate Army Bill.

PARDON OF ROUSSEAU, FORMERLY A COMMODORE OF

CLAIM AGENTS SUSPENDED.

The Paymaster-General officially announces that the following Claim Agents have been suspended from transacting business at his Department, for malpractice: J. Nelson Lucky, New-York; Geo. E. Lemon, Washington; Edward Prince, Quincy, Ill.; Louis G. Camp, Washington.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

From the 1st of July next letters posted in the United States and addressed to the Dutch West Indies, Curacoa, Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin, may be transmitted to their destination *viâ* France, in the French mail, at a postage of 33 cents for each single rate of one-quarter ounce or under, prepayment being optional with the sender.

POST-OFFICES AT THE SOUTH.

Of the recently established or reopened Post-offices in the South, there were very few in which Postmasters or Postmistresses appointed could not take the oath. The people generally are beginning to understand that the oath is indispensable—that every Postmaster's bond must be approved by the Department before a commission is sent, and that no Post-office can be put in operation until the Postmaster has that commission.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following appointments to the Naval Academy at Annapolis have been designated by the President: *At large*—Wm. Kelly, of Kentucky; Willie M. Belcher, of Illinois; Thos. S. Plunkett, of Tennessee; R. A. Page, District of Columbia. *Sons of Officers*—James M. Gow, Kentucky; Walter Fraser, Maryland; Daniel Whipple, New-Hampshire; Frank H. Harbuck, Iowa; John M. Robinson, New-York; Wm. S. Long, Pennsylvania; Walter H. Donaldson, Jr., New-York; Thos. C. Spinner, Ohio; Frank Ellery, Jr., Vermont; Ellis B. Bliss, Michigan.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day were the following: Hon. Green Clay Smith to be Governor of Montano Territory; George J. Stannard, late a Major-General of Volunteers, and wounded in the service, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Vermont; Peter L. Foy to be Postmaster at St. Louis; Richard J. Howard to be Surveyor of Customs for port of St. Louis; William Davisson to be Postmaster at Patterson, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

Secretary Seward, accompanied by the ex-Governor General of Cuba, Dulci, left here this morning, at 11 o'clock, on the revenue cutter *Wyanda*, bound for Fortress Monroe. It is expected that they will return to-morrow evening. Mr. Seward was the guest of Gen. Dulci during his stay at Cuba a few months ago, and received marked attention at the hands of the Governor-General. Mr. Seward is now reciprocating the hospitality.

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate to-day passed the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation Bill, and took a separate vote on the section which caused so much acrimonious debate yesterday. This section was passed by an increased majority. During most of the time to-day the bill was under consideration, there were but about fifteen or sixteen Senators on the floor, and some matters that should have been rejected were quietly passed without exciting scarcely a remark. One of these objectionable sections provides for the payment to Stewart Gwynne, for experiments on printing presses, which of right should be borne by Gwynne, and which were originally intended should be paid by Gwynne himself. The experiments were made under the auspices of S. M. Clark, of the Treasury printing Bureau. The amount thus appropriated is about $150,000. Another Senate amendment strikes out the House prohibition of further experiments in hydrostatic printing presses. It is to be hoped that the House will scoutinize these Senate amendments closely. We shall endeavor to make hereafter some showing of the injustice done to the public by these amendments.

THE DISPOSITION OF MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. Julian, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, has submitted a very able and elaborate report on the sale of mineral lands, to accompany the amended bill recently reported by him on that subject. It begins by presenting the magnitude of the question, and sketching very strikingly the immense mineral resources of the great West, whose future population and development must depend much upon the policy which the Government may inaugurate to-day. It deals with the present or negative policy which simply reserves these lands from sale, as no policy at all, but simply *abandonment.* It shows that this action of the Government is also exceptional, since its lands containing iron, lead and copper, are sold without objection; and that the policy is anomalous in a political point of view, conforming to that of European Governments which reserve their lands for the Crown, as too precious for the people. The people here are sovereign, and Government merely their servant, and therefore the fee should be vested in them. The report also shows that the policy of reservation has proved a most signal failure on trial, and gives some very interesting facts, not generally known, connected with the lead and copper lands of the Northwest, where the experiment of leasing them was tried years ago. It then proceeds to argue in favor of the policy of sale, first on the ground of greatly-needed security for land titles, which is very forcibly urged on general principles. It enforces and illustrates this point by reference to the new State of Nevada, and quotes a very instructive passage from the late Senate report of that State on mining interests, showing the utter want of uniformity in the titles of mining claims in that State, and the "confusion confounded" which prevails, growing out of the uncertainty of titles, and the instability of the regulations of the settlers, all of which could be remedied by vesting the title in fee in the miners, through the Land Department. The report presents very forcibly the moral bearings of the argument, showing how uncertainty of titles renders the settlers nomadic, and makes homes and permanent settlements impossible in vast regions of unoccupied territory. It shows, also, how this keeps down the increase in value of land, and thereby hinders the investment of capital, since it lessens its great security for investment. It urges the policy of sale for financial reasons, showing that the more thorough development of the mines it would promote would increase the quantity of coin extracted, while the proceeds of the sales would aid in paying the National debt. It finally insists on vesting the fee in the miners on account of the precariousness of mining as a business, its unprofitableness to the miners, and great usefulness to the country. They deserve the safeguard of fixed titles.

The report then proceeds to notice the current objections to the policy of sale, and first, that it would prevent prospecting on the mineral lands. It shows that it would encourage and make more thorough the business of prospecting by offering, as the bill does, a title in fee to any mine or lead discovered on payment of the costs of survey and Land Office fees. It shows by the same provision, that vested rights are respected, and that no explorer of the mines will be required to compete with capitalists at the sales. To the objection that the rectangular system of survey is impracticable in the mines, the report shows that the bill reported authorizes a departure from that system when necessary, and the adaptation of the boundaries agreed upon by mining occupants. To the objection that the sale of these lands would fall into the hands of speculators, the report answers that the bill allows only 40 acres to be bought by one person; that foreigners cannot purchase unless they have declared their intention to become citizens; that the possessory rights of mines are the subject of speculation and monopoly under the present policy; that there is no more danger of the monopoly of gold and silver than of iron, lead and copper lands, which are sold by the Government; and that under the bill reported, adventurers and explorers will necessarily have the best chance, as they have the right, of preemption, while monopolists, should they be able to evade the law, will be interested in developing the mineral wealth of what they may hold. The report, after reciting the provisions of the bill, concludes:

> That it would powerfully stimulate the settlement and development of the great Pacific States of the future, the Committee fully believe. By drawing into our mining regions a large and constantly swelling stream of settlers, it would demand and necessitate the speedy construction of our great railway thoroughfares to the Pacific. In securing perfect land titles, it would build up permanent settlements, and promote a more profitable system of mining than could otherwise be possible. The establishment of mining communities would necessarily lead to the exploration and purchase of the agricultural lands in the valleys, and thus develop their productive power. The policy of the bill would rebuke those feudal ideas to which the Government has so long lent its sanction, and thus more completely Americanize our land system. It would consolidate the Union by volunteering the nation's liberality and good will to the teeming millions, whose habitations are to be set up in the great empire of States now so rapidly springing into life in the distant West, and thus prove itself a compact of blessedness with the ever unfolding future. In a word, it would encourage social order, domestic life, fixed habits, free schools, homogeneous communities, and general prosperity, in the place of itinerant and scattered tribes, whose condition could best be defined by the absence of all these blessings. Entertaining these views, the Committee have deemed it proper to give them expression, and to bespeak for them the candid consideration of Congress and the country.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WEDNESDAY, June 13.

THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of Washington, D. C.

PRINTING.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of 4,000 extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1866, which was passed.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS IN MEXICO.

Mr. Doolittle called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession relative to the departure of Austrian troops for Mexico. Mr. Doolittle said he had reason to believe the above would bring information of a very satisfactory character. He felt confident that Mexico was about to be evacuated by the French throops. The resolution was adopted.

KANSAS RAILROADS.

The bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad to the Red River was taken up, and, after discussion,

Mr. Hendricks moved to postpone it till the first Monday in December. This was disagreed to.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

BOUNTIES TO COLORED SOLDIERS.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Wilson, concurred in the House amendment to the bill in relation to bounties to colored soldiers.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill, which was pending yesterday, was resumed.

The following amendments of the Finance Committee were agreed to:

For the construction of a police telegraph in Washington, $15,000.

SECTION —. That from and after the 30th day of June, 1866, the annual salary of the Treasurer of the United States shall be $6,500; the additional salary herein provided for for the year ending June 30, 1867, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. —. That from and after the 30th day of June, 1866, the salary of the Commissioner of Public Buildings shall be $2,500 per annum, and the increase of salary herein authorized may be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. —. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint a private Secretary, at an annual salary of $3,500, an Assistant-Secretary at $2,500, a short-hand writer at an annual salary of $2,500, a clerk of pardons at an annual salary of $2,000, three clerks of the fourth class, and the amount necessary to pay the salaries of the officers and clerks herein provided for for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and also such sums as may be necessary to pay the salaries of said officers and clerks from the date of their appointment to the end of the fiscal year 1866, are hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. —. That from and after the 30th day of June, 1866, there shall be an officer in the Treasurer's Department to be known as the Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and who shall receive an annual salary of $3,000; and the Attorney-General of the United States is hereby authorized to employ in his office, in addition to the present force, a clerk, to be known as the Law Clerk, at an annual salary of $2,500; and the amount required to pay the salaries of the officer and clerk herein provided for for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, is hereby appropriated.

SEC. —. That in adjusting the accounts of Stewart Gwynn, under and by authority of "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1866," for printing presses, machinery, materials and labor furnished and supplied to the Treasury Department, and for expenditures under the authority of the Secretary, the proper accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized to allow said Gwynn such sum as may be equitably due, without deducting for expenditures made by said department or under authority thereof, upon said presses and machinery, for the purpose of improving and repairing the same.

SEC. —. That the sum of thirty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty cents be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to purchase Indian annuity goods for the Indians, parties to the treaty of Fort Laramie and for the Blackfoot Nation, to replace those destroyed by fire on the steamer *Frank Bates* at St. Louis, April 7, 1866.

Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment fixing the salary of a reporter of the Supreme Court at $2,500, and providing that he shall furnish three hundred copies of the annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. Which was adopted.

Other amendments of an unimportant character were adopted.

The bill was then taken out of the Committee of the Whole into the Senate. The question was upon concurrence in the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Trumbull asked for a separate vote on the amendment adopted in committee yesterday, putting $160,000 at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury for increase of compensation to certain clerks in his Department.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and the amendment was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 14—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Morrell, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Van-Winkle, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Cragin, Creswell, Grimes, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment appropriating $20,000,000 to be paid to the loyal owners of slaves mustered into the military service.

At the suggestion of Mr. Creswell, Mr. Davis modified his amendment so as to direct to be taken for the purpose named a special fund in the hands of the Secretary of war, derived from the payment of $300 commutations.

At the request of Mr. Fessenden, the above was withdrawn, with the understanding that it should be attached to the Army Appropriation Bill.

THE FIVE PER CENT. FUNDING BILL.

Mr. Sherman moved that the Senate take up the Five per Cent. Funding Bill, for the purpose of allowing Mr. Van Winkle to submit some remarks upon it. The bill was taken up, and

Mr. Van Winkle addressed the Senate in favor of it, urging the necessity for some such measure as a necessary financial relief to the country.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed at the conclusion of Mr. Vav Winkle's speech.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. Harris called up the House joint resolution for defraying expenses attending the exhibition of American products of industry at the Paris Exposition.

The following is the substitute recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations for the House resolution:

"That in order to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the universal exhibition of the productions of agriculture, manufactures and the fine arts, to be held at Paris in the year 1867, the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purposes severally specified, are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:

First—To provide necessary furniture and fixtures for the proper exhibition of the productions of the United States, according to the plan of the Imperial Commissioners, in that part of the building exclusively assigned to the use of the United States, $48,000 in coin.

Second—For the compensation of the principal agent of the exhibition in the United States, at the rate of $2,000 a year: *Provided,* That the period of such service shall not extend beyond sixty days after the close of the exhibition, $4,000, or so much thereof as may be found necessary.

Third—For office rent at New-York, for fixtures, stationery and advertising, for rent of storehouse, for reception of articles and products, for expenses of shipping, including cartage, &c.; for freight on articles to be exhibited from New-York to France and return, and for compensation of four clerks, in conformity with the joint resolution approved on the 15th of January, 1866, and for contingent expenses, the sum of $33,700, or so much thereof as may be found necessary.

Fourth—For expenses in receiving, bonding, storage, cartage, labor, &c., and for railroad transportation from Havre to Paris, going and returning, for labor in the palace, for sweeping and sprinkling compartments for seven months, for guards and keepers for seven months, for linguists, eight men for seven months, for storing, packing-boxes, casting and for material for repacking, clerk hire, stationery, rent and contingent expenses, the sum of $35,703 in coin, or so much thereof as may be found necessary.

Fifth—For the transmitting expenses of ten professional and scientific Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, at the rate of one thousand dollars each, ($10,000;) it being understood that the first may appoint additional Commissioners, not exceeding twenty in number, whose expenses shall not be paid; but no person interested, directly or indirectly, in any article exhibited shall be a Commissioner.

SEC. 2. That the Governors of the several States be, and they are hereby requested to invite the patriotic people of their respective States, to assist in the proper representation of the handiwork of our citizens, and the prolific sources of material wealth with which our land is blessed, and to take such further measures as may be necessary to diffuse a knowledge of the proposed exhibition, and to secure to their respective States the advantages which it promises.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment providing that no officer shall be appointed and no money shall be paid under the provisions of this resolution, until the Imperial Government of France has given reliable assurance to this Government that the French troops shall be withdrawn from the territorial jurisdiction of Mexico.

Further consideration of the above was postponed until to-morrow.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with amendments the bill to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and to change certain Judicial Districts. The first section, which makes the number one Justice and eight Associates, is left intact. The second section, which fixes the circuits, is stricken out, and the following is substituted:

That the First and Second Circuits shall remain as now constituted; that the Districts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware shall constitute the Third Circuits; that the Districts of Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina shall constitute the Fourth Circuit; that the Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, shall constitute the Fifth Circuit; that the Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee shall constitute the Sixth Circuit; that the Districts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin shall constitute the Seventh Circuit; that the Districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas shall constitute the Eighth Circuit; and that the Districts of California, Oregon and Nevada shall constitute the Ninth Circuit.

THE TAX IN GEORGIA.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States inclosing a resolution of the Legislature of Georgia, asking a suspension of the collection of the direct tax in that State. It was referred to the Committee on Finance. Also a communication from the President transmitting the acceptance by the State of Georgia of a donation of public lands for the establishment of an Agricultural College.

The Senate then went into Executive session, and shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. STEVENS' BILL ON RECONSTUCTION.

Mr. Stevens introduced a substitute for the bill introduced by him on the 28th of May, to enable the States in rebellion to regain their privileges in the Union, which was ordered to be printed.

The substitute contains the following new section in reference to Tennessee:

SEC. 9. *Whereas,* The State of Tennessee has returned to her allegiance to the United States, and by a regular Convention of her citizens has framed a Constitution, which on being submitted to the people has been duly ratified, and which, though not fully Republican nor suited to the altered condition of her institutions, yet as it contains many elements of just government; therefore,

Be it enacted, That the State of Tennessee may be admitted to representation in Congress, and her present Senators and Representatives, if found to be duly appointed, elected and qualified, may be admitted to seats on taking the required oath: *Provided,* That unless the said State of Tennessee shall, before the 1st day of January next, either by legislation or constitutional provision, enfranchise all classes of her citizens and extend the right of suffrage impartially to every class, and shall give to every person within her jurisdiction an equal standing in her courts of law and equity, both as suitors and witnesses, and shall ratify the amendment to the Constitution, article 4, proposed by this Congress, then the provisions of this act, so far as they relate to the State of Tennessee exclusively, shall cease and become null and void, and the said State shall no longer be represented in Congress.

The third section is altered so as to read:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the President of the United States shall deem it proper he shall issue his proclamation, directing a Convention to be called to form legitimate constitutions for their respective States; he shall direct an election to be held on a certain day, to choose delegates to a Convention, which shall meet at the time fixed by him at the Capital of the State and form a State Constitution, which shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and if ratified by a majority of the legal voters shall be declared to be the Constitution of the State.

The sixth section declares that

Those who have forfeited their citizenship shall not be entitled to exercise the elective franchise until five years after they shall have filed their intention to be reinvested with the right of citizenship, is amended so as to reduce the term to three years.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Jenckes, from the Select Committee on the Civil Service, reported back the bill to regulate the civil service of the United States, which was recommitted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jenckes also reported a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Heads of Departments to furnish the Committee on the Civil Service with information concerning the mode of appointment to the inferior grades of office in their respective departments.

RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Higby, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported back with amendments the bill granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada.

The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

It grants to every company or individual who has, in accordance with the laws of the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, or of the United States, constructed, or who may hereafter construct canals, ditches, flumes, &c., for the conveyance of water for mining, mechanical or agricultural purposes, the right of way over the public lands so long as such canals shall be used for such purpose.

PATENTS.

Mr. Myers, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill for the extension of the patent of Jonathan Ball for coating the interior of metallic water pipes with hydraulic cement.

Mr. Dawes spoke in opposition, and the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

ASSAY OFFICES.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Mines, reported a bill to establish assay offices for the assay of gold and silver, at Portland, Oregon and Boise City, Idaho. The bill also repeals the act establishing a branch mint at Dallas City, Oregon, and provides for the removal of the machinery, &c., of the branch mints in Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga.

Mr. Henderson was addressing the House in support of the bill when the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT FROM THE SENATE.

The Senate amendments to the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States were taken from the Speaker's table for action by the House.

Mr. Stevens stated that the House portion of the Committee on Reconstruction had examined the Senate amendments, and were unanimously of opinion that they should be concurred in. The amendments were so slight that unless gentlemen on the other side desired to discuss it, members on his side were willing to take the vote at once. If, however, discussion were desired, he suggested that speeches should be limited to fifteen minutes, as he proposed to call the "previous question" at 3:30 o'clock.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, proposed that the Democratic side should have one hour allowed them for debate, to be divided among them as they chose.

Mr. Stevens agreed to that.

It was understood that the Democratic hour was to be parceled out between Mr. Rogers, of New-Jersey, Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, and Mr. Finck, of Ohio. Mr. Rogers opened the debate.

He was followed on his own side of the question by Messrs. Finck and Harding, (Kentucky,) and on the Republican side by Messrs. Henderson and Spalding.

The House then seconded the previous question, and

Mr. Stevens closed the debate. He congratulated the House and the country that a scheme was soon to be submitted to the people for the admission of an outlawed community to the privileges and advantages of a civilized and free Government—a scheme containing, he said, as much positive good as the omission of many better things. In my youth, he continued, in my manhood, and in my old age, I have fondly dreamed that when any fortunate chance should have broken up for a time the foundations of our institutions, and released us from obligations the most tyrannical that were ever imposed in the name of freedom, the intelligent, free and just men of this Republic, true to their professions and their conscience, would have so remodeled all our institutions as to have freed them from every vestige of human oppression of inequality of rights, of the recognized degradation of the poor and the superior caste of the rich; in short, that no distinction would be tolerated in this purified Republic but that which arose from merit and conduct. This bright dream has vanished like the baseless fabric of a vision. I find that we shall be obliged to be content with patching up the worst portions of the ancient edifice, and leaving it, in many of its parts, to be swept through by the tempests, the frosts and the storms of despotism. Do you inquire why, holding these views and possessing some will of my own, I accept so imperfect a proposition? I answer because I live among men and not among angels—among men as intelligent, as determined, as independent as myself, who, not agreeing with me, do not choose to yield their opinions to mine. Mutual concession, therefore, is our only resort for mutual hostility. We might well have been justified in making renewed and more strenuous efforts for a better plan, could we have had the cooperation of the Executive. With his cordial assistance the rebel States might have been made model Republics and this nation an Empire of universal freedom. But he preferred restoration to reconstruction. He chose that the slave States should remain as nearly as possible in their ancient condition, with such small modifications as he and his Prime Minister should suggest, without any impertinent interference from Congress. He anticipated the legitimate action of the National Legislature, and by rank usurpation erected governments in the conquered provinces, imposed upon them institutions in the most arbitrary and unconstitutional manner, and now maintains them as legitimate governments, and insolently demands that they shall be represented in Congress on equal terms with loyal regular States. To repress this tyranny, and at the same time to do some justice to conquered rebels, requires caution. The grave danger is that the seceders may soon overwhelm the loyalmen in Congress. The haste urged upon us by your loyal but impetuous men; their anxiety to embrace the representation of rebels; their ambition to display their dexterity in the use of the broad mantle of charity, and especially the danger arising from the unscrupulous use of patronage and from the oily orations of false prophets, famous for sixty day obligations and for protested political promises, admonish us to make no further delay. Referring to the third section, Mr. Stevens said that he could not look upon the Senate amendment as an improvement. In his judgment it endangered the Government of the country, both State and National, and might give the next Congress and President to the reconstructed rebels. With their enlarged basis of representation and the exclusion of loyal men of color from the ballot-box, he saw no hope of safety unless in the prescription of proper enabling acts which should do justice to the freedmen and enjoin enfranchisement as a condition precedent. While he saw much good in the proposition he did not pretend to be satisfied with it. But still he was anxious for its speedy adoption, for he deprecated delay. Let us, he said in conclusion, no longer delay. Let us take what we can get now, and hope for better things in further legislation, in enabling acts or other provisions.

The House then proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on concurring in the amendments of the Senate. Several announcements having been made of members absent or paired, and as to how they would have voted,

Mr. Eldridge, in ridicule, announced that if Mr. Brooks, of New-York, and Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, had not been turned out of their seats, they would have voted "no;" to which Mr. Stevens added that if Jefferson Davis was here he would probably have voted the same way, [laughter and applause,] and Mr. Wentworth added, "So would Jake Thompson."

The Speaker directed his own name to be called, and he voted "aye."

The vote was a strictly party vote, and resulted, yeas 120, nays 32.

The Speaker announced that over two-thirds of both Houses having agreed to the joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, the joint resolution was passed.

The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

SENATE AMENDMENTS AND BILLS.

The Senate amendments to the act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works. It was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked. The Senate amendment to the bill further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers. The bill making provision against the transportation of nitro-glycerine; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The Senate bill to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to pay those employed as examiners and assistant examiners, the salary fixed by law for the duties performed by them.

Mr. Harding, of Illinois, moved to lay the bill on the table without taking action on it.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX IN GEORGIA.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, asking the attention of Congress to a copy of a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, requesting a suspension of the collection of the internal revenue tax due from that State under the act of Aug. 5, 1861.

It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE GEORGIA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Also a message from the President informing Congress that a copy of the act of the Georgia Legislature of the 10th of March last, had been officially communicated to him, by which that State accepted the donation of lands made to it under the Agricultural College Bill, which was laid on the table.

THE DRAFT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Also a letter from the Secretary of War, in answer to the House resolution of June 11, in reference to the draft in the Eighth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH BRITISH AMERICA.

Also a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to the House resolution of March 28, calling for information in reference to commercial relations with British America, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Davis objected to the printing, and, pending the discussion of the matter, the House, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Latest News from the Seat of War—30,000 Allied Troops in Paraguay—Rumor that Chili, Peru and Bolivia Have Offered to Form an Alliance with Paraguay—Precision of the Paraguayan Gunners—Captures by Peruvian Iron-clads.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Monday, April 27, 1866.

The war of the Allies has assumed such importance that it is the theme of conversation everywhere, and news from the army is waited for with great impatience. In the last month several steps in advance have been taken by the Allies.

PASO DE LA PATRIA.

The Allied army has gathered men, stores, horses, transports and every article needed for the invasion of a desert. At the Pass, guarding it, is the Fort of Itapiru, strongly manned, and commanding the whole range of the river for two miles above and below. It became certain that Paraguay could not be entered at any other point by an army. Near the Paso was the whole army of the Allies, some 55,000, and all their fleet, including four iron-clads. The expense of keeping up that force, six days by steam from the centre of supply, is enormous. It was recently stated to be $160,000, silver, per month for provisions alone.

PARAGUAYAN CHATAS.

A chata is a flatboat, and on these the Paraguayans very greatly depend for both aggression and defence. They are made of very hard wood, in length from 30 to 60 feet, in width about 20 feet, fitted with a rudder at each end. They are very strong so as to resist the concussion of a 68-pounder placed on a pivot amidships. One is usually manned with 25 men, who also carry as many muskets.

These flatboats have served like iron-clads for daring and resistance. On March 27 two of them challenged and gave battle to two Brazilian iron-clads, and besides making memorable marks, one of them fired a shot in at a porthole, which killed or disabled 27 men, among them every officer on board.

On the 28th a chata and a canoe were taken, having first been deserted. The event had no significance, except that in the chata was found a copy of an inventory of resources by the Brazilian Gen. Osorio, showing that the Paraguayans are kept will informed as to affairs in the allied camp.

The skill in gunnery displayed by the marksmen of the chatas is remarkable. Besides the one above narrated, there was a trial of strength and skill on April 1. A chata came out from a little inlet above Fort Itapirn, and anchored near the fort. At this, one mortar and three batteries of rifled cannon from the shore opened on the fort and the chata; and two iron-clads, *Barroso* and *Bahia*, steamed up and joined against the little fort and flatboat. Slowly and with careful aim the Paraguayans kept up their fire till nightfall. That swiveled 68-pounder worked away, and when the iron-clads retired to rest and counted their bruises, the *Barroso's* turret had many marks; one porthole had five marks around it, all within a square yard, the funnel was knocked away and well riddled, a 120-pound gun had its muzzle shattered by a ball, and a heavy sheet of iron coating was started. The *Bahia's* sores were not reported. It was such marksmanship as is seldom equaled. The next morning the chata was still at anchor, but as no men were in it the unequal contest was not renewed.

THE ISLAND TAKEN AND KEPT.

At the Paso de la Patria there is a low sandy, weedy island of about 200,000 square yards. It is about 1,500 yards from the Argentine shore, and about 800 from the Fort Itapiru. Any battery on this island would cover the landing and powerfully tell on the fort. Preparatory to the invasion the Allies determined to take that island, and on April 5, 2,000 Brazilians proceeded to occupy it. They carried guns, tables to place them on, bundles of brush wood, over which to build up earth works, and covered by the iron-clads they dug rifle pits.

The Allies lost but little by landing, although the fort fired on them, for the sandbank of the island protected. One Brazilian vessel was hit below water, and filled, but was with difficulty saved. The moral effect of the Allies on the island was bad, and Lopez resolved to drive them off. As Col. Carballo carefully kept most of his men out of sight, Lopez supposed he only had about 500, and sent 1,200 picked men to dislodge them. One of his trustiest officers, Capt. Romero, was given command, aided by the tried and brave Col. Diaz. At 2 A. M., on April 10, the 1,200 men embarked in 50 canoes, and at 3:30 A. M. they met on the island the Brazilians, of whom 2,000 had gone to the island five days before, but they claim only to have had 900 in combat. The Paraguayans were met and repelled, and at daybreak the iron-clads and some gunboats opened on the defenceless canoes, and there was a deadly dispersion of them. The victory for the Allies was certain and complete, but the fruits of it are variously stated. All accounts agree that the Allies lost about 150 men, and that the Paraguayans lost about 800 men, as many muskets and some canoes.

In this attack on the island the Paraguayans lost Col. Diaz, and Capt. Romero, who commanded the expedition, was taken prisoner. He was poorly clad in calico clothes, and without boots, and reports the Paraguayans as very destitute of clothing. This may well be, as an army in camp for a year, in a country where, in time of peace, but little cloth is made, and in time of war none imported, would soon exhaust the supply.

CROSSING THE RIVER PARANA INTO PARAGUAY.

The great event has at length occurred, and thirty thousand allied troops are in Paraguay. Gen. Osorio felt the way first on April 16, with fifteen thousand Brazilian troops, and finding little or no opposition, he was followed on that day and the next by a similar number, What may be the policy of the Paraguayans does not yet appear, but they had to retire from the coast under the fire of the fleet. Unsupported from the land by reinforcements, and attacked at once by river and land, Fort Itapiru fell in less than an hour. This wild fig-tree had guarded El Paso de la Patria for the last year, but proved, after all, a weak place, and on next day, after crossing the Parana, the Allies planted their triple banner over its ashes.

A skirmish occurred next day, 17th April, between a division of the Allies and 4,000 Paraguayans, who hoped to reach, and aid, the garrison in the fort, but they met a defeat on the way.

Although I have seen all the bulletins issued from headquarters and the newspapers from the locality, yet the details of those two days are yet unknown in this city, and no mail is due from that quarter for four days.

The amount of the latest news is that the Allies are in Paraguay, to the number of 30,000 or more, and have a good base of supply on the Parana River, have thus far, two days, carried everything before them, and are preparing to march on the great stronghold, Fort Humaitá. They expect first to meet the Paraguayans in the open field.

VARIOUS PARAGUAYAN ITEMS.

We have had the report so many times as to warrant belief that Chili, Peru and Bolivia have solicited President Lopez, of Paraguay, to join them against Spain, offensively and defensively, according to his ability, promising to join him against the Allies.

Peru has obtained two powerful iron-clads in England, new and finely armed, capable of sinking any Spanish vessel afloat. *En route* for the River Plate, they took a Spanish brig loaded with jerked beef, bound for the West Indies, and brought her into Rio de Janeiro. Brazil refused to allow them to condemn her as a prize, or to detain her in port, and they took her out and fired into her, after taking out her crew, and sunk her. They are said to be in search of the Spanish men-of-war and merchant vessels in these waters.

The reported bombardment of Valparaiso has greatly exasperated the people here, and the newspapers call on the Government to withdraw its objections to allowing vessels under letters of marque to issue from this port. They assert, also, that in retaliation their iron-clads will take out any Spanish vessels in port and destroy them.

In the Paraguayan attack on the island, on the 10th inst., the Allies lost two of the chief officers in command, Lieut.-Col. Cabrita and Major Sampaio, both Brazilians. They were both killed by balls from the fort after the repulse of the canoes, and while the former was writing the dispath of the victory.

THE WEST INDIES.

Address of the New Governor-General to His Troops—A Press Law.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 9.

Puerto Rico dates are to the 28th ult. Artificial guano has been declared free of duty. The smallpox has spread.

There is little of interest transpiring here.

Addresses from Governor-General Lersundi to the people of Cuba and to the troops are published in the *Gaceta* of yesterday; also, two circulars addressed to the Governors of the different jurisdictions. One is in relation to the slave trade, pompously stating that he is going to be very severe with the slave-dealers, and warning the Governors to be extra vigilant. The other circular forbids all public reading of books and newspapers aloud, especially in the cigar manufactories throughout the island.

The office of Censor of the Press is abolished, but the censorship reverts to the Government, and Lersundi has appointed Señor Migorez to look after the Press. He was the editor in Spain of a paper called *La Isla de Cuba*, which was subsequently changed to *La Reforma.* The Spaniards say it is the most "retrograde" newspaper of all the papers in Spain.

We have rain almost daily, and the heat is intense. The health of the island is generally good.

Federico Echarte, M. D., died the other day.

The frigate *Navas de Tolosa* and another are about leaving for Venezuela, to demand satisfaction for the affair of the Spanish Legation in which the archives were burnt.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Venezuela—The Congress and the President at Loggerheads About the Bombardment of Valparaiso—The Resolution of the Congress Vetoed by the President—Attack of the Populace on the Spanish Embassy—The Archives Destroyed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 9, 1866.

The Spanish mail steamer from the Peninsula brings, by way of Porto Rico, some later intelligence from Venezuela than that received by the English mail steamer from St. Thomas.

It appears that the Message of the President-General Falcon to the Congress, communicating the news of the bombardment of Valparaiso, had led to some debate as to what policy the Republic should observe, a Committee for that purpose being appointed to examine into the subject, and propose what, in their opinion, ought to be done. The result was the Congress agreeing that Venezuela ought to join Peru and Chili; but the President of the Republic vetoed this hasty resolution. A riot accordingly took place among the populace, who attacked the Spanish Legation, destroyed the archives, and committed, according to the Spanish papers of Porto Rico, every sort of excess.

The Government seized some of the authors of this violent excess, and appeared inclined to punish them.

Later news states that the Venezuelan Government had punished the parties who insulted the Spanish Embassy, and was resolved not to commit what the same Spanish papers call the imprudence to form an alliance with Chili and Peru to make war against Spain.

A lamentable case of death by lightning, and by which several others were more or less injured, took place here on the 30th of last month. On the afternoon of the above-named day, the officer on guard of the engineers' barracks near the Morsenate gate, was standing close by, in company with the Ensign of the corps and two other junior officers, while a picket of the battalion were getting ready to form in line, for the landing of the new Captain-General, when a stroke of lightning prostrated the whole four at the place where they were lately standing, killing the Ensign, leaving the officer on guard senseless for some moments, and the other two in a bad condition, but who are now considered out of danger. The unfortunate victim of the above was buried with the usual military honors.

At Puerto Principe the late rains caused the two rivers that water the city and its environs to overflow their banks, and the country, as well as several streets of the city, were inundated. The inundation commenced at 5 P. M., and the alarmed inhabitants began to take precautionary measures to save themselves or to help in saving others.

At 6 o'clock the Hatibonico began to overflow its banks, and the cattle were taken out of the pens of the *abattoir*. At 6:30 the other river, the Tinima, began likewise to overflow its banks, covering the fields toward the northwest with water until it reached the bridge and a part of the street of Santa Ann. In the meantime the Hatibonico was inundating the streets of the city in its vicinity, and all the district behind San Juan de Dios, and adjoining the *abattoir*. By 7:30 the consternation was general, the water penetrated in the houses, destroying the furniture and doing infinite damage, while the heavens overhead, enveloped in clouds, continued threatening torrents of water. Gangs of persons were formed to help in transporting the old men, the women, the children and the rich to places of safety. By 8 o'clock the rain had left off falling, and two hours after the waters began to decline, the Tinima, in its greatest height, being five inches less than in October of last year. There were no personal accidents to deplore, and no other losses beyond that of a few of furniture, articles of food and animals.

At Arroyo Piedra the water was over the bridge, and some wagons having attempted to cross over with their oxen, to which they were yoked, the first one which was drawn by three yoke of oxen was carried away by the current, and the driver in attempting to save them nearly lost his life, only escaping by clinging to a tree, where he remained all night until 9 o'clock of the succeeding morning, when he was extricated by his companions from his dangerous position.

A similar abundance of water was felt at Nuevitas.

LARA.

CALIFORNIA.

Large Issue of Land Patents—Celebration of an Italian Anniversary—The Oil District of San Fernando—Advices from Honolulu and Melbourne—Markets and Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 9.

The steamer *California* has arrived from Victoria, bringing $70,000 in treasure.

Patents have been issued for upwards of 3,000,000 acres of land, Spanish and Mexican grants, to which the courts have confirmed the titles.

The steamer *Golden Age* has sailed for Panama, carrying $1,958,700 in treasure, of which $1,617,900 is for New-York.

There was a large auction sale of refined sugar to-day, 60 days' credit. Prices were ⅛c. lower than previously. A settled market is now expected, this being the last public sale of refined sugar for the year.

Mining shares are better. Chollar Potosi, $196; Belcher, $160; Hale & Norcross, $980; Ophir, $300; Yellow Jacket, $640; Empire Mill, $140; Imperial, $110.

Legal tenders, 72⅛.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, June 10.

The Italian residents to-day are celebrating the anniversary of the adoption of the Liberal Constitution under Victor Emanuel. The California subscriptions to the Italian patriotic fund amount to $10,300.

Los Angeles accounts say that the prospects in the oil district of San Fernando are flattering. Large tanks have been built to receive the oil flowing from the numerous springs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 11.

The bark *Cambridge*, from Honolulu, brings 3,300 kegs of sugar. She reports: Arrived at Honolulu and waiting, bark *Sea Breeze*, from France, clean; and whaleship *James Smith*, with 200 barrels sperm.

Melbourne advices report the flour market much depressed, in consequence of the receipt of large shipments from Chili and California. The cargoes were forced on the market, which caused a deline of 55s. per ton. California wheat was quoted at Sidney at 7s. 9d. Quicksilver, 3s. 6d. per pound.

The steamer *Pacific*, from San Pedro, brings 79 large sacks of middling upland California cotton.

Arrived, ship *Asa Eldridge*, Kelly, Boston.

Mining shares have slightly improved. Ophir, $300; Imperial, $109; Yellow Jacket, $650; Belcher, $165; Chollar Potosi, $200. Legal-tenders, 72.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LATE PROF. SILLIMAN.

LIFE OF BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., LL.D. Chiefly from his Manuscript Reminiscences, Diaries and Correspondence. By GEORGE P. FISHER, Professor in Yale College. 2 vols., 8vo. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.

Scientific men and graduates of Yale will not be the only readers whom the *Life of Benjamin Silliman* will attract and interest. Whoever has caught sight of his noble form and benign countenance, enjoyed his pleasant and friendly converse, or met him on one of the Summer journeys he so highly enjoyed, will be curious to know all about his youth, his friends, his studies, travels, serene age and peaceful end. And all this is aptly told by Prof. FISHER, who has wisely adopted the plan so successfully applied by LOCKHART in his *Life of Scott*, and the recent biographer of FREDERICK ROBERTSON. Letters and diaries are made to tell the story of a life connected by needful links of narrative. It is an interesting memoir—a history of the times, as well as of the man; it is the record of a useful and happy life, whose dawn was disciplined by the Assembly's catechism, and whose close occurred on the memorable Thanksgiving Day ordained by ABRAHAM LINCOLN—two dates and circumstances eloquent of transitions such as it is given few to witness.

Character is as inevitably and picturesquely the nucleus of the bright and beautiful in moral interest, as the germ and matrix wherein cluster forms and phases of material loveliness; the best elements of life crystalize round the career and memory of the true, wise, faithful and loving man; and therefore it is that associations often endear and redeem a life and example, with a permanent charm and influence, such as the actual gifts and achievements of the individual do not originate and account for. The name of BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, so far as it is known to fame, is identified with science; but neither the glory of original discovery, nor the prestige of rare acquisitions, give it special renown. It was the spirit in which he worked, the benign nature and thorough integrity of the man, his geniality of manners, his public spirit and generous disposition, which gave scope and emphasis to his scientific influence. When Prof. SILLIMAN began the study of geology, chemistry and mineralogy, it was a novel pursuit in the United States. He was our gracious pioneer in science; he first effectually made her cause popular, and awakened a genuine interest therein. It became a passion with college youths to carry about a hammer in their Summer journeys, and collect specimens from boulder, strata and seashore; people trudged miles to consult the Professor about a shining pebble or a curiously-veined fossil, picked up on their farm; popular lectures and manuals came into vogue; a periodical devoted to science was established; correspondence with European *savans* initiated; and in all this the example, expositions and enthusiasm of SILLIMAN had a prominent part. WILSON, indeed, gave an impulse to ornithology, NUTTALL to botany, and the name of AUDUBON was familiar; but science, as an educational element and an established intellectual interest, dates in this country from the Nestor of Yale. Since those days a wonderful advance has occurred; the primary truths and vast discoveries of modern science have revolutionized the economy of life and the ideas of society; and the record of those early experiments and that dawning enthusiasm so honorably associated with SILLIMAN, have become things of the past. Yet it is pleasant and wise to revert to them. As a part of the history of education in this country, and as illustrative of the nobler form and phase of New-England's early culture and character, the record of the venerable and beloved professor is instructive and interesting; his early struggles, his patient faith, his auspicious example—the wide and effective impulse he gave to the study of the natural sciences—appeal, in the retrospect, to grateful recognition. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN graduated at Yale College in 1796; in 1799 he became a tutor, and from that period to his death, was honorably and affectionately identified with that institution; his lectures on geology, mineralogy, and other scientific subjects became a great feature of the course of instruction; in 1818 he commenced the *American Journal of Science*; his first visit to Europe was exclusively for scientific purposes, and led to delightful personal intercourse and valuable correspondence with the leading votaries of natural science in the old world; his sojourn in London and Edinburgh was coincident with the palmy days of DAVY, with the famous *soirees* of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, with the hospitalities of BENJAMIN WEST, and the memorable times of Dr. GREGORY and DUGALD STEWART in Edinburgh. BAKEWELL contributed to his cabinet at New-Haven; he corresponded with BERZELIUS and Dr. MANTELL, and returned to watch and witness the progress of the sciences he loved, until their latest triumphs through OWEN, HERSCHELL, LYELL, and scores of original and assiduous naturalists; while his country grew in knowledge and sympathy under the luminous teachings of HITCHCOCK, AGASSIZ, DRAPER, and their gifted associates. Prof. SILLIMAN was one of the greatest benefactors of his *alma mater*. Not only did he enrich her cabinets, and effectually work to secure her historical picture-gallery, but his personal magnetism gave life and his character dignity to her later career; no wonder he was beloved and revered by her children when living, and deeply mourned when taken away. At Nantucket, New-Orleans, Pittsburgh and Boston, as well as at New-Haven, his lectures were appreciated; his scientific manuals became standard books in academies, and his journal was long the only medium of scientific discussion in the country.

The records of such a life abound in matter of interest. Prof. SILLIMAN gives this account of an incident which came very near being an important one to him on the occasion of a visit to Salisbury Craig, near Edinburgh, Scotland. He writes:

> Among the visits which I made to this celebrated mountain, that of March 5, 1806, came very near being memorable. As it was a very fine morning, I passed several hours in examining the craig, in pursuit of its minerals. The columns appeared to be from seventy to one hundred and twenty feet high; and immediately at their feet, commenced a sloping descent, so nearly vertical, that one could walk with great care, making his way over it with watchful eyes. The mass is composed of the ruins of the cliffs, brought down, through ages, by frost, rains, wind and gravity. The accumulation forms a slope from two hundred to three hundred feet. My course lay along at the top of the slope and the foot of the cliffs; immediately over my head were the impending cliffs, and at my feet a giddy descent to the bottom of the mountain. Stopping every few minutes to examine the rocks, and freighting my pockets with minerals, I pursued my course at leisure, not without some solicitude, lest a false step, or a faithless fragment, treacherous to my weight, should precipitate me to the bottom.
>
> Coasting along the front of the mountain, I had nearly reached its western extremity when I was induced, by a place that looked very promising, to clamber over a great mass of loose stones, to the very foot of the precipice, and was busily occupied beneath the ragged and ruinous cliffs, which seemed ready for a movement; and, indeed, they occasionally gave a premonition by the fall of a fragment of stone, but not large enough to excite alarm. Soon, however, on looking up I saw, with consternation, a large mass of rock at that instant separating to commence its fall. A little below me a column of some magnitude, an avalanche from an earlier convulsion, lay in its bed, firmly projecting, prominent from the mass of ruins. It was but a glance upward and then downward, when I saw my asylum, and quick as thought, with a desperate effort, I leaped over the stones and was sheltered by the friendly column. Had I delayed, even the few beats of the pulse, while the ruin was beginning to fall, it might have been too late. Thank Heaven! I was securely sheltered while the desolation was passing by. One mass of rock as large as a barrel struck about twenty feet above where I had stood, and rebounding, flew with great velocity down the mountain, passing in the line of my former position at about the height of a man's breast, and of course might have been fatal to me had I remained where I was. In my flight I left behind me my collected minerals and my cane which stuck fast in the crevices of the rocks. Thinking that the avalanche was past I was, with some hesitation, stepping forward to recover my relics when another mass, which must have weighed twenty tons, broke off from the cliff and came thundering down with a loud crash, filling the air with flying rocks, fragments and dust, and covering all that tract of the mountain where I had been exploring, and to which I was returning, with ruins and desolation. Had the fall been delayed for only one minute, I should have been in the midst of the space which it swept; and a more brief narrative by some other hand would have related the result. Such was the noise produced by this avalanche that the people living in the vicinity and in the Palace of Holyrood came running out to learn the cause.

The following paragraph, while it gives us a glimpse at an eccentric American who received considerable attention in his day, is also a fair illustration of the gossiping and rambling character of these reminiscences. The passage occurs in the course of the same visit to England, (1805—1806,) during which the incident already alluded to transpired:

> Returning to London, at the house of Mr. WEST, the distinguished American artist, I met our celebrated countryman, JOEL BARLOW, recently from the Continent. He was a Fairfield County man, was acquainted at my father's, and was a classmate of my oldest brother, JOSEPH NOYES, in Yale College. He received me with great cordiality, and furnished me with letters to eminent men of science, in Paris and Lyons, which my repulse from Antwerp prevented me from delivering. Although his own field of fame had been in poetry and belles-lettres, he appreciated science, and kindly invited me to pass an evening at his lodgings, in Swallow-street, to meet Earl STANHOPE and ROBERT FULTON, two scientific stars. I went accordingly; but there is little to record, except the pleasure of meeting men of renown. The conversation turned chiefly on scientific subjects and those connected with the arts. Mr. FULTON was silent respecting his reputed projects for sub-marine explosions in war, for the destruction of an enemy's ships or flotillas. There was at that time much conversation in London, regarding Mr. FULTON and his reputed invention, called "Rata Maran," (beneath the sea,) and no small amount of asperity and ridicule was vented on the occasion. In table-talk I heard it said that neither the French nor the English Government favored the propositions of Mr. FULTON to explode the marine armaments of their respective enemies. However this may have been, and whether true or not, it was fortunate for mankind and for the fame of FULTON that his inventive mind, perhaps from disappointment, received another direction, which resulted in placing the *Chancellor Livingston* steamer triumphantly on the Hudson within two years after the time when I saw him. The world is his debtor, and his country is preëminently so; but that country has been shamefully parsimonious to his family, while untold millions alone can adequately represent the amount of her gains, resulting from the only successful application of steam to navigation. As to Earl STANHOPE, (opposition,) I will mention only a very ingenious, but not very important invention he named to me. There was with the Earl at Mr. BARLOW'S a German lady, possessing both musical genius and musical taste and tact in so high a degree, that upon the piano she would often throw off extempore from the ends of her fingers the most delightful airs, which she herself could not afterward recall. In order to arrest this fugitive harmony the Earl contrived an apparatus to be connected with the keys of the instrument, and to be actuated by their movement, so that the music was dotted down as it was played, and thus recorded on the tablet which was placed to receive and preserve it. Mr. BARLOW inquired, with much interest, concerning his native State and his *Alma Mater*. He expressed satisfaction that chemistry and the associated sciences were being introduced into Yale College, and added that he would have sent out a chemical apparatus and preparations had he not supposed that, coming from him, the college authorities would make a bonfire of them in the college yard. I could, in reply to this bitter remark, add nothing more than the assurance that such a gift would have been highly acceptable, and that the articles would have been carefully preserved. Mr. BARLOW had been a minister of the Gospel, had preached and prayed publicly, and written sacred hymns in elevated strains, both of poetry and devotion, some of which are still preserved in Congregational collections of sacred poetry. He espoused the French Revolution with great warmth, even in its most bloody periods, and even wrote a song in praise of the guillotine, and one sentiment in it was, that under the ax "Great GEORGE'S head would roll." In his poem on the "Hasty Pudding" he apostrophizes the cow, and says;
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> "Sure it is to me,
> Were I to leave my God, I'd worship thee."
>
> His early friends regarded him as an apostate from Christianity. As an Ambassador to NAPOLEON, he sought him in Poland, and fell a victim to the severity of the Winter at Wilna in 1815-16.

Here is a series of sketches of a number of celebrities who also flourished in the early part of this century:

> At Prof. DUGALD STEWART'S I met Lord WEBB SEYMOUR. I know little of his history. He was, however, a compeer with PLAYFAIR, HOPE, LESLIE, Sir JAMES HALL, and other men eminent in physical science, especially in mineralogy and geology. It was a pleasure to me to meet him, not because he was a nobleman, but because, being a nobleman, he was exempt from pride, and bore himself with perfect courtesy and affability. I had an agreeable conversation with him, and to me it was instructive also. He appeared to be well acquainted with chemistry, and named several processes in the arts in which there was great loss from an ignorance of chemical principles. In person he was tall and rather slender; his dress was that of a genteel man, or, in other words, that of a gentleman, as without his title he would have been a nobleman. His age appeared to be about thirty-five.
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> I am not certain whether I met Dr. THOMAS BROWN first at Prof. DUGALD STEWART'S; he called on me at my lodgings, and when returning his call I found him living with a widowed mother. His intellectual and metaphysical works are well known in this country. He gave me a small Latin treatise of his own composition; I think it was entitled, "*De somniis.*" His appearance was that of an amiable man, of modest and conciliating manners. His person was genteel, his countenance mild and pleasing; and his age might have been thirty-two or three.
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> I have mentioned a literary breakfast at the house of a celebrated gentleman, Dr. ANDERSON, the well known editor of the *British Poets*. I met there an agreeable circle of gentlemen, and the conversation was more or less literary. American literature, of course, comes in for a share of attention on such occasions. Dr. ANDERSON conceded to us much talent and keenness, especially in debate—what the English call cleverness—with a fair amount of information, but he said we had not yet attained to taste. Our literary productions being "often tumid and bombastical," (but hardly more so than a sermon which I heard on the occasion of the National Thanksgiving, by Dr. BAIRD, President of the University of Edinburgh.) If such remarks are annoying, I could not but admit tacitly that they were but too well founded. I parried Dr. ANDERSON'S censure, however, by adding that there was much talent and taste in my country, the results of which did not reach Europe. Dr. ANDERSON was a gentleman, I should suppose, then turned of fifty. His person and presence were both commanding and affable, but his costume was negligent, his apparel old and worn, and was hardly worthy of himself or guests; but I was led to believe that his circumstances were far from affluence—a fact not uncommon in Edinburgh.
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> That eccentric nobleman, the Earl of Buchan, was one of the guests at Dr. ANDERSON'S. He appeared to be sixty or sixty-five years old. I was no sooner announced to him as an American than he singled me out as a subject of attention. This arose from his political position. He was a decided friend to the Americans in their Revolutionary struggle, and remained an ardent admirer of WASHINGTON. He had, as most persons will remember, transmitted to Gen. WASHINGTON a box made from the wood of the tree which sheltered Sir WILLIAM WALLACE. It was accompanied by a request that Gen. WASHINGTON would designate a successor, one whom he would regard as most worthy to possess the box after he should have done with it. That great man declined the invidious office, and in his will directed that the box should be returned to the Earl of Buchan. On the present occasion he was full of WASHINGTON, condemning his own Government, not only in their treatment of the colonies, but for entering upon one unnecessary war after another, thus involving the nation in debt and wasting human life. Had things been ordered as his friend, Mr. FOX, and the party which he led, himself included, had wished, all these evils would, he said, have been avoided. As the Earl was short-sighted he came so near to me that I was within the limit of his distinct vision, and when I retreated, to gain a little more offing, he followed me so perseveringly that I brought up against the mantle, and was rather inconveniently pressed between the fire and his nobility. Without preface or apology he gave me the history of his agricultural proceedings for the season, and especially in the culture of the turnip; and he continued to pour forth an uninterrupted effusion on agriculture, John Bull, Mr. PITT, Gen. WASHINGTON and many other topics, and I could find space only for an occasional interjection of admiration or wonder. From the embarrassing effort to preserve the gravity of my muscles, I was occasionally relieved by flashes of wit or humor which now and then broke forth from the Earl, and the relief was complete when a hearty laugh exploded between us. When seated at the table, the garrulous old nobleman resumed the same strain of talk—the most extraordinary specimen of incongruities and eccentricities I have ever met with. This, it is said, was always the character of his mind, and that it had been excited almost to a happy delirium by the recent success of his party. In person the Earl of BUCHAN was not much above the middle size, and there was very little of dignity in his appearance. His dress was coarse and negligently worn, so that he might have been mistaken for a very common man. Indeed, my friend CODMAN told me that the Earl was conducted into the kitchen while the house-servant went to inform Rev. CHARLES LOWELL, of Boston, that a man wished to see him; and of course an apology was made for the blunder.
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> The Earl of MOIRA, *olim* Lord RAWDON. This distinguished nobleman and Commander was probably acquainted with no other science than that of war. It was that distinction which created a strong interest in my mind to see a man who inflicted much suffering on my country, especially in the Southern States, where, as the daring and impetuous Lord RAWDON, he combatted our ablest Generals; but a stain remains permanently attached to his character, on account of the military execution of Col. ISAAC HAYNE, in Charleston, 1781. This act of severity, alike cruel and unnecessary, brought so much odium upon Lord RAWDON (then only 27 years of age) and his coadjutor, Col. BALFOUR, that Lord RAWDON in 1813, thirty-five years after the event, wrote an elaborate defence, which was not published until 1824. This defence, with all the most important historical documents relating to the tragedy is ably analyzed in the *Southern Review*, (Vol. I., Art. III.,) for February, 1828. A careful perusal of the article has not served to change my opinion. To say the least, it was a case in which clemency was demanded, and it would have promoted the royal cause far more than the merciless severity which was exercised. But it was in harmony with the spirit which prevailed in the British councils—the counsels of the King and the Ministry, not of the people of England—and armies, during the bloody and barbarous crusade against the colonies. The occasion when I saw Earl MOIRA was at a military review, (Jan. 18, 1806,) both of the regulars and volunteers. I encountered it accidentally in a morning walk, in Princess-street, in the new town. I chose a position very near to his Lordship, who was on horseback in the full British uniform of the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland. The housing of his saddle was a leopard-skin, the holsters were covered, as is usual, with bear-skin, and he wore the three-cornered military hat. He was a noble-looking veteran. Although only fifty years old, care, fatigue and danger had given him the aspect of sixty years. His face was furrowed and marked by anxiety. I studied him intently, and thought to myself "then you are the man who, as an active and brave young officer, associated with Col. TARLETON, and both, acting under Lord CORNWALLIS, desolated South Carolina, and hanged one of its most estimable citizens." I was so near that I could have heard every word, had he spoken, but he was entirely silent. It was a mere reconnoissance of troops, exercising and passing before him in review by hundreds and thousands—a grand and beautiful spectacle; with all the pomp and apparatus of war, it gave a spectator a vivid impression of the reality of those sanguinary scenes, so falsely called the field of glory. The mute artillery, with burnished brass cannon, attended by their gunners and matrosses with their caissons, and all their machinery, passed quietly along, a harmless pageant, but ready to wake the thunders of war. The Earl of MOIRA appears not to have lost his dislike to the Americans even when the contest was finished. Col. TRUMBULL told me that when one of his historical pictures—I believe it was Bunker Hill—was being exhibited in Somerset House, and was visited by the young army officers; Earl MOIRA caused them to be informed that the visiting of the pictures of that artist would be regarded as a proof of want of loyalty, and, of course, the visits ceased. This was very narrow and illiberal, and of a piece with the execution of Col. HAYNE. From 1812 to 1822 he was Governor-General of India. In 1824 he was appointed Governor of Malta, and resided there until 1825, when he died on board of the British ship-of-war *Revenge*, in the Bay of Baiae, near Naples. It is mentioned, to his honor, that his "profuse liberality and generous hospitality," particularly to the French emigrant *noblesse*, clouded the later years of his life. His country seat was near Edinburgh, and Holyrood House was occupied by the Count D'ARTOIS and his friends of the Bourbon family; and again it became an asylum for French exiles after the fall of CHARLES X. in 1830.

J. FENNIMORE COOPER, the great novelist studied for a time at Yale, but was suspended for some real or fancied infraction of college laws. In 1831 Prof. SILLIMAN wrote to him at Paris inquiring about some individual of whose movements he thought he would be informed. The following extract from Mr. COOPER'S reply shows that he did not review his college career with memories altogether unpleasant:

> I am sorry I can tell you nothing of the person you name. I never saw him but on that occasion, and I think I was told he was a clerk in the office of the *Revue Encyclopédique*. It is nothing unusual for men of very indifferent pretensions, in Europe, to make a figure in America. Still, if he has imparted anything as from himself, you will naturally estimate by what he has done, rather than by what he is. The journal to which he was then attached is of no great reputation itself, nor do I know that there is a single French literary journal of any reputation. Europe rates our men very differently from what they are rated at home, and we rate theirs in the same way. If we understood each other's terms better, we should not make so many blunders. When I first reached Europe, I was all wonder at the ignorance of this part of the world concerning ourselves, and now that I have leisure to look about me, I am all wonder at the ignorance of America concerning Europe. I see by the returns that your little city grows. I wish you to mention me to Mr. DAY and Mr. KINGSLEY; and I dare say I should say Dr. KINGSLEY; but of this I am in the dark. I remember the latter with affection. He did his duty, and more than his duty by me; and could I have been reclaimed to study by kindness, he would have done it. My misfortune was extreme youth. I was not sixteen when you expelled me. I had been early and highly educated for a boy—so much so, as to be far beyond most of my classmates in Latin; and this enabled me to play—a boy of thirteen—all the first year. I dare say Mr. KINGSLEY never suspected me of knowing too much; but there can be no great danger now in telling him the truth. So well was I grounded in the Latin, that I scarce ever looked at my Horace or Tully, until I was in the fearful presence; and if he recollects, although he had a trick of trotting me about the pages, in order to get me worried, he may remember that I generally came off pretty well. There is one of my College adventures which tickles me even to this day. I never studied but one regular lesson in Homer. The poor bell, or a cold, or some letter had to answer for all the others. Well, when the class reviewed, I clapped another fifty or sixty lines to the old lesson and went to recitation. The fact was notorious—so notorious that the division used to laugh when I was called up for a Homeric excuse. Examination came at length, and Mr. STUART, between whom and myself I cannot say there were any very strong sympathies, was examined. I had calculated my distance, and by aid of the Latin translation, which I read as easily as English, I was endeavoring to find out what Homer meant in a certain paragraph which I anticipated would fall to my lot. I remember that I sweated. The examiner was not disposed to give me the benefit of my recent application, but skipped me over the whole book. I found the new place, amid a general titter, and lo! it was in the very heart of my two lessons. As we sailors say, there was plenty of sea room, and I had half a mind to ask the examiner to take his pick. As it was I got through admirably, and I believe greatly to the astonishment of the examiner, and I know it was highly to the amusement of my own tutor, whose laughing eyes seemed to say, "This is what my boys can do without study." If I ever write my memoir, the college part of it will not be least amusing. On one occasion a tutor by the name of FOWLER was scraped in the hall. Now I was charged with being one of his assailants, *by himself*, and was arraigned before you all in conclave. You presided and appealed to my honor to know whether I scraped or not. I told you the truth that I did not, for I disliked the manner of assailing a man *en masse*. You believed me, for we understood each other, and I was dismissed without even a reproof. You told me you believed me, and I was not a boy to deceive any one who had that sort of confidence in me. This little court made a little impression on me, which I remember to this day. I hope to return next Summer, and certainly I shall come and take a look at old Yale. You cannot claim me in public, for the reason that Dr. BUSBY wore his hat before King CHARLES; but I hope you will not turn your backs on me in private. I can sit in the gallery at least.

These volumes furnish material from which we might extract without limit, but we have given enough to show that the biography is one of the most interesting, without exception, that has been published either here or in Europe during the last half century.

JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R.

Account of his Escape from Richmond Prison.

Mr. CARLETON, of this City, has just published a little volume entitled "JAMES STEPHENS, Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic, embracing an account of the origin and progress of the Fenian Brotherhood, being a semi-biographical sketch of JAMES STEPHENS, with the story of his arrest and imprisonment; also, his escape from the British authorities." The following is the account given of STEPHENS' escape from Richmond Prison:

> The details of the escape of Mr. STEPHENS from Richmond Prison, and the names of the persons who assisted therein, cannot be given to the public in full until the Irish Republic shall be recognized among the nations of the earth, and those prisons, which have proved the tombs of so many noble patriots, have become portions of its possessions. It is a fact, however, that those who assisted in the escape were so completely masters of the situation, that for days they laughed to scorn all idea of their beloved chief being brought to trial. Indeed, the fact that he was to escape, and that the well-laid plans to secure his release would be put into effect on a certain night, was well known to the organization throughout the whole of Ireland, and had even been communicated to Col. O'MAHONY, in America; yet so perfect was the organization, and so devoted its members, that not a whisper of such purpose ever reached the ears of British officials. Sufficient details of this escape, however, can be given here without criminating those who assisted therein, and who are yet residents of their native land, to clear up somewhat the mystery which has surrounded this transaction, and which will, at least, have the merit of being truthful.
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> There were in Dublin many men, some of whom had previously been employed within the prison, and others who had been confined there, who knew all its ins and outs, all its highways and byways. These men were now soldiers of the Republic, devoted to their chief, willing to lay down their lives in his behalf, and sworn to obey the orders of the officers appointed over them. There were employes still in the prison, also, who were members of the organization, and who were ready to connive at the escape of the central organizer. But he who rendered the most important service was a British official, high in office, who, for a stipulated sum of money, furnished to Col. KELLY wax impressions of the various locks of the prison. These impressions were taken to a skillful workman, still in Dublin, and from them he was enabled to construct skeleton keys, so deftly made that when the occasion came to use them it was found that the prison-bolts yielded as readily to them as they did to those in the hands of the officials.
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> All arrangements having been made to the satisfaction of the Colonel, he, on the morning of the 24th of November, together with a few other bold spirits, repaired to the prison. It was a cold night; the rain fell in torrents, and the wind howled dismally through the almost deserted streets, as these few men hastened from different directions to the appointed rendezvous. The first thing to be done was to post sentinels at some distance from the prison, to guard all the approaches, to give the alarm if the movement was discovered, and to bring reinforcements to the scene if necessary. Col. KELLY, while making the rounds of these sentinels, encountered a policeman in the vicinity of Love-lane, and that individual owes his life at the present moment to the fact that his curiosity did not lead him to follow the person who was so quietly promenading the streets at that early morning hour. While skeleton keys had been prepared to unlock the doors leading from the prisoner's cell to the prison yard, it was well known that the outside gates were too well guarded to permit of their entering that way. But these men were fertile in resources. A rope thrown over the outside wall sufficed to enable two of them to climb to the top and lower themselves to the inside.
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> One of those who thus entered had formerly been employed there, and knew all that was necessary to know to effect their purpose. It appears that the superintendent of the prison had a short time before become exceedingly economical in his views, and had consequently reduced the number of watchmen within the walls. Only one at a time was now required to be on duty, and lest he should prove negligent, a tell-tale clock was put up at regular intervals, by means of which the high dignitary who introduced the reform could tell whether or not the watchman had made his rounds at the proper time. The tour of duty was performed in this manner: The watchman, on starting upon his rounds, performed upon the first dial the operation known as "pegging the clock," which showed the time he entered upon his duty. Passing along the corridors, he was required to try every lock, examine every door, and satisfy himself that every cell was occupied by the person assigned to it. At another point of his rounds he encountered another tell-tale clock, which he was required to "peg" as he had the first, and so on throughout the entire prison until six clocks had been thus manipulated. The time occupied in making the rounds was one hour and a half.
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> The old employe who had, by scaling the walls, stolen into the prison, as we have stated, knew to a minute what time each clock was to be "pegged," and the movements of the rescuing party were timed accordingly. Clock No. 1 having been duly "pegged" on this particular morning, and the watchman started on his tour of inspection, the two men who were so anxiously watching his movements followed slowly and softly behind him. The cell of Mr. STEPHENS was examined, the locks and bars found to be all correct, the prisoner apparently sleeping, and the watchman passed by, satisfied with his inspection. Scarcely had the sound of his footstep died out from within the cell, when it was approached by the two nameless individuals. Quickly the skeleton-key was applied to the lock, the bolts flew back, the barred door swung open, and "the captain," a moment since seemingly so sound asleep, stepped forth from the dismal cell and silently pressed the hands of his rescuers. But their work was not yet complete—barely commenced, in fact. In half an hour the watchman will return to clock No. 1, and again commence "pegging" his rounds, and "the captain" must be beyond his reach before that time. Hastily the two mysterious persons, accompanied by their chief, retraced their steps to where they had entered. Between the prison and the prison garden there is a stone wall nearly twenty feet high. From the top of this dangled a rope-ladder; to mount this, and gain the summit of the wall, was but a moment's work. The rope-ladder was drawn up and lowered on the other side, and in another moment the three men had reached the prison-garden. Crossing this hastily, they approached another stone wall nearly as high as the one just scaled. The rope-ladder was once more brought into requisition, the top of the wall speedily gained, and at 2:35 by the prison clock, Mr. STEPHENS looked out upon the streets of Dublin. His friends outside were watching for him, and as they saw his form on the top of the wall, these devoted individuals closed in together, bending their backs for him to drop upon. Lightly he sprang down, landing safely and uninjured upon their shoulders, and he, for whose capture the British Government had made such prodigious efforts, stood upon his native soil once more a free man. His friends who had unlocked the door of his cell, having removed all traces of their flight, and having taken slight measures to mislead the authorities as to their mode of exit, hastily followed the example of their leader. No sooner had they landed than they immediately fled in different directions, Col. KELLY and one other alone remaining with Mr. STEPHENS. The three walked rapidly for a few squares, when the third person was sent away; a few moments more and Mr. STEPHENS entered the house of a watching friend, and Col. KELLY passed on to his lodgings. Both were drenched to the skin, splashed with mud, and their clothes bore evidence of the rough work they had encountered in scaling the prison walls.
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> Six persons in different parts of the city and its suburbs had been led to expect Mr. STEPHENS that night; all six kept their houses open awaiting his arrival, and had made every preparation to receive him. Col. KELLY had anticipated every emergency which could arise, and had one mode of escape failed another was open to him. Even had he been captured in the undertaking, his chief would still have escaped, and would have found his friends awaiting his arrival. The whole affair was most successfully managed, not one person about the prison being aware that the conspirator's cell was empty until 4 o'clock the following morning, unless, indeed, that official who furnished the impressions from which the skeleton keys were made, saw in his dreams the successful issue of the work to which he had contributed so much. Had any difficulty presented itself in the way of Mr. STEPHENS' escape that night, blood would doubtless have been shed. His friends did not encounter the danger of entering Richmond Prison without being prepared to force their way out, and each one, including Mr. STEPHENS, was well armed. Any person who would have ventured to oppose them would have been speedily put out of the way. If help had been needed, help was at hand. Eight thousand men were that night assembled at different points within the limits of the City of Dublin, ready to answer any call that might be made upon them by those whom they recognized as their leaders. Had there been any disturbance at the prison, that call would have been made, and these eight thousand men, ignorant of the reason why they were waiting, but knowing full well that some movement in the cause of Irish liberty was being made, would have made an onslaught upon Richmond Prison which would have reduced it to ruins. But, fortunately, this was not necessary. The daring revolutionary spirit had escaped from its walls, and was then as free as any Irishman in Ireland.
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> Mr. STEPHENS remained quietly at the house of the friend with whom he first lodged after leaving prison, for over two weeks, and could, from his chamber window, look out upon two sides of those stone walls which, had, for thirteen days, shut him out from the world. Great was the hue and cry set up when his escape became known: again were the energies of the Government bent upon his capture. The reward of £200 previously offered for his apprehension was increased to nearly £2,000, and numerous small rewards were offered by individuals. Mr. STEPHENS looked laughingly on while the detectives were stumbling by his hiding-place, and he frequently ventured forth into the streets of an evening and enjoyed his quiet walk and a cigar. He received the leading men of the Fenian organization occasionally at his rooms, and communicated with them all. Col. KELLY, to whose skill and daring his escape was due, was the trusted Lieutenant of Mr. STEPHENS, and through him the business connected with the organization was mainly transacted. The Colonel occupied a suite of apartments in the busy part of the city, frequently met the Fenian leaders there, and yet was never even suspected by the vigilant police. With the exception of one night, Mr. STEPHENS did not sleep outside the limits of the City of Dublin from the time of his escape from prison until the 13th of March following, at which time he left Ireland for Paris on his way to America.

FROM THE CANADIAN CAPITAL.

The Suspension of Habeas Corpus—How it will Operate—Small Chance for Fenians if Caught—Loyalty of the Canadian People—A Small Navy Extemporized.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OTTAWA, C. W., Saturday, June 9, 1866.

The extreme measure of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act continues to meet with general approval. The effect of this step is already visible, although it came into force only yesterday afternoon. The fact of such a measure being about to be proposed, had, however, leaked out early in the morning, and in the course of the day not less than sixty ill-favored ruffians cleared out by various trains for parts unknown. The telegraph says that similar healthy flittings had taken place in various parts of the Province. No doubt a number of "Finnegans" will yet be bagged at Montreal, and though their lives will be in no danger, they will not find this, for them, a land of liberty. The bill passed yesterday authorizes the arrest, without warrant, of all evil-disposed persons, and they may be confined in jail, without bail or trial, until the 8th day of June, of next year, 1867. So that evil-doers may rely pretty safely on a twelve months' imprisonment as a minimum punishment. They may, however, be tried summarily, and sentenced to death by hanging (shooting strictly prohibited), or sent to prison for life or any shorter period. The law under which this latter proceeding may be had has been many years in the Canadian statute book, but bore effect only in Upper Canada. But it was yesterday extended to the Eastern Provinces, so that it is now general throughout the land. It is entitled "An act to protect the inhabitants of Canada against lawless aggressions from subjects or citizens of foreign countries at peace with Her Majesty." This wholesome enactment provides for the trial of offenders by a militia general Court-martial, with power to convict and punish with the extreme penalty of the law. The proceeding is admirably simple and effective, and the bills passed yesterday are already known popularly as—1. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* act. 2—Act for the suspension (per call.) of the Fenians. Up to the present time no trials growing out of the late raid have taken place under the act to protect against lawless invasion, although it has of course been always in force. As the opening of Parliament was so near, it was probably thought better to await the action of that body. The cry for vengeance against prisoners taken in arms is not, however, diminishing by any means. The people insist on an example being made, hoping it will have salutary effect on others contemplating the commission of similar outrages. Three or four of the leaders captured will no doubt be executed—the remainder will get off with varying terms of imprisonment. So far, however, not all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, not a single life of any prisoner has been taken. A deserter from one of the English regiments, taken in fight against the Canadian volunteers, has not even yet been tried.

I think people on your side of the lines fall into error in ignoring the loyalty of this Province and in undervaluing its martial strength and resources. In the first quality it is undoubtedly more loyal than the English at home themselves—a proposition freely admitted by all who know both countries well. The necessity for a display of its martial spirit has unfortunately existed on two or three occasions within some four or five years, and the response has been really remarkable. The present occasion affords good proof of this. Within a few hours of the first alarm, several thousand men were marching to different points as directed. Within twenty-four hours fifteen thousand were in marching order. Within three days forty thousand were at the disposal of the Government. A week more of real necessity would find an additional hundred thousand prepared to defend the soil. I speak now only of volunteers. The regular troops here are numerically inconsiderable—perhaps some six thousand in all. They are, however, composed of veterans "trained in war's alarms"—men who have confronted the heats of India against Sepoys and other more worthy foes, and been exposed to the colds of the Winter trenches of Sebastopol. Some of the most renowned batteries in the English service are also stationed in Canada. The number of medals which adorn the breasts of these men attest the great amount of active service they have seen, and the manner in which they performed it. I speak of the rank and file, who have but to obey, and the gallantry of the officers makes them worthy to command such men. Nevertheless, the public opinion of Canada is with the NEW-YORK TIMES, namely, that at the late skirmish at Ridgeway, "somebody blundered," as at Barcelona. They further agree with you that appearances indicate Col. PEACOCK, of the Sixteenth Regiment of the Line, as the person to blame. This gentleman has, however, a high reputation as a brave and skillful officer, and as his conduct is about to be investigated by the military authorities, it would be well not to prejudge him. Another officer, much his superior in rank, is also spoken of disparagingly for alleged torpidity, but it is not fair to give weight to such indefinite charges. Accusations of this nature invariably spring up on such occasions as these, and though I am far from denying that they may be well founded, it seems an unworthy task to undermine a well-earned reputation on such little absolute evidence.

The accidental presence at Quebec and Montreal of some English men-of-war proved most opportune. Visits of this nature to those ports are of very rare occurrence, and up to the time of the arrival of the Prince of WALES I believe none had been seen for many years. Since that period, however, a stray vessel has once or twice dropped anchor in front of the citadel. But it fortunately happened that, just at the time of the Fenian inroad, not less than five war vessels were in the St. Lawrence, at or west of Quebec. But none of these could get through the chain of canals which divide Montreal from the Upper St. Lawrence. The crews, however, could pass, and so could their Armstrong guns. Powerful tug-boats were hired, and at once strengthened in an offhand way. The guns were transferred to them, the blue-jackets manned them, the red cross on the white field of the English navy was run up, and the little improvised navy at once commenced duties on the river and the lakes. Their mere presence proved very useful, though their duties were confined to bringing-to suspected vessels. One of them is now, I believe, cruising between Prescott and Cornwall. The other, at last accounts, was either at Lake St. Clair or Lake Huron.

I may here mention that it is proposed to establish immediately a naval college at Quebec. The English Government will provide the necessary vessels, equipments and instructors. Cadets, who can pass the necessary examination, will secure certificates enabling them to hold commissions in the Royal Navy. This may be regarded as the initial step in creating a British-American Navy, which an Imperial act of last year allows to be formed. Here we look upon Confederation as certain, and a small standing army and regular navy will be a part of its first fruits.

Bitten by a Dog—The Wonderful Mad Stone.

From the Attica Ledger.

One night the latter part of last week, as Dr. W. L. LEYMAN, of this place, was making a professional call at the house of a Mr. HOLMES, in Warren County, he was attacked by two dogs belonging to the place, and while endeavoring to defend himself, fell, when one of the dogs bit him severely on the right arm. On the doctor's arrival at home in his condition, his family became uneasy, and thinking perhaps the dog that bit him was rabid, urged him to go to Terre Haute, and apply the "mad stone" in the possession of Mrs. TAYLOR, of that place. The doctor had no fears whatever, and had always regarded this stone as a humbug, but, finally, consented to go to satisfy his family. On his arrival at Terre Haute he proceeded to the house of Mrs. TAYLOR and had the application of the same made. The lady informed him that if he was bitten by a rabid animal, the stone would adhere in thirty minutes. After three hours' of faithful application it failed to take hold, and Mrs. TAYLOR announced, as the doctor had thought from the first, and as all the circumstances indicated, that he was not biteen by a rabid dog. While there, however, the doctor witnessed an operation of the "mad stone," and gleaned such facts regarding it from reliable citizens of Terre Haute, as to dissipate the skepticism which he confesses he had always held regarding the efficacy of this stone as an antidote for hydrophobia. He met at Mrs. TAYLOR'S a man from Illinois who had been bitten by a mad calf, and to whom the stone unadhered for thirteen hours drawing from the wounded part a greenish colored matter, which it failed to extract from the doctor's arm. When the stone became filled with this fluid it was soaked in warm water for a time, when it would again adhere and absorb with its original force.

Dr. LEYMAN also conversed with a gentleman in Indianapolis who had been bitten by an unmistakably rabid dog, and used this stone with success. Mrs. TAYLOR, who is an old resident of Terre Haute, and known by the citizens of that place as a lady of worth and good standing, states that the stone has been used in a thousand cases, and has never failed. She further says it was once applied to a man who had already gone mad from the effect of a bite, and while the fit was on him. He was entirely cured.

Of the history of this stone we are not fully informed. It has been in the TAYLOR families for eighty years past, and the accounts of its cures are familiar to most of our readers. The stone is white, smooth and hard, is about two inches in length, half or three-quarters of an inch in breadth, and one-fourth of an inch in thickness. It is porous, the pores being star-shaped, and running across the stone in lines of perfect regularity. The operation with it is performed by scarifing the flesh near the bite, and laying the stone on. It never absorbs matters from the wounded part unless the bite is that of a rabid animal. In the process of absorption, the matter frequently passes entirely through the stone.

We are indebted for these facts to Dr. LEYMAN, who is well known as a good physician of many years' practice, and a gentleman of unquestioned veracity. The doctor very truly says that the stories about this stone seem incredible, but facts are stubborn things, and he is no longer among the skeptics.

Reception of the Pennsylvania State Flags on the Fourth of July.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, June 10.

At a meeting of the Committee of Councils and the Military Committee on the Reception of the State Flags in this city on the Fourth of July, held on Saturday, Col. ELLMAKER, Chairman of the Military Committee, submitted a paper containing the views of the committee on the subject of the parade. The following is proposed as the order of procession:

Maj.-Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK will move the entire line on Broad-street, right resting on Arch-street, at 10 o'clock, in the following order: Advance Guard; Mounted Policemen; Henry Guards, Capt. SPEAR; Commanding Officer and Staff; Mounted Officers, representing the several corps in the army for the suppression of the late rebellion, not on duty, in numerical order; Dismounted officers, not on duty with troops, as hereinafter indicated; Washington Artillery company of Pottsville; National Light Infantry company of Pottsville; Ringgold Light Artillery company of Reading; Logan Guard of Lewistown; Allen Infantry of Allentown, these being the first troops to pass through Baltimore on their way to Washington, in 1861. Regiments as follows: 1. Infantry; 2. Artillery; 3. Cavalry; Maj.-Gen. MEADE and staff; Invalid Officers in carriages; Colors and color-guards, excepting those which accompany regiments or detachments; U. S. troops in the vicinity; U. S. Marines; Gov. CURTIN and staff, in carriages; Soldiers and Orphans—Females in ambulances, Males on foot; Pennsylvania Militia, Military Schools, Organizations composed of members who served in the field during the late war.

It is proposed to move over the following route: Down Arch to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chestnut, thence to Second, down Second to Walnut, thence to Independence-square. A salute of fifteen guns to be fired as the procession reaches the square.

The ceremonies in the Square will be opened by prayer, after which the Handel and Hayden Society will sing the "Star Spangled Banner." The colors will then be presented to Gov. CURTIN by Gen. MEAD. After the Governor's reply, there will be music and singing, and at the close a national salute from the battery in Washington-square, and the flags will be deposited in Sansom-street Hall. The ceremonies of the day will close with a grand display of fireworks at Broad and Market streets, and citizens are requested to illuminate their dwellings.

Staging in the form of an amphitheatre, capable of seating 6,000 persons, will be erected in Independence-square. The firemen have been requested to send two members of each company, to act as an escort to the widows and orphans, and also to loan their ambulances for the use of the widows and orphans.

Female Labor and its Reward.

From the St. Louis Dispatch.

The income of Miss HARRIET HOSMER is reported to be $15,000 per year, all which she chisels from the original rocks.

Here is an income that any stonecutter may be proud of. When we first knew Miss HOSMER, she was but a child, who, having an indulgent father and no mother, was allowed to roam about the fields like a young fawn, almost unrestrained by parental authority. She was at that time an only child, and was the light and life of a doting father, who loved her more than life itself, and who, having but little time to care for and instruct her, allowed her to shape her own course. Out-door sports were her especial favorites, such as riding, walking, fishing, shooting, swimming and chasing butterflies. She had a room in the old mansion house, that was situated on the banks of the Charles River, in Watertown, Mass., that was set apart as her museum, and the first portion of the collection she made was of butterflies, bugs, flies and every manner of insect that she could procure. These all were stuck fast to the wall by large pins, until the walls of the room were covered with insects and bugs. Her next effort was moulding in clay, first of her own hands and feet; afterward she attempted to form the eye, and after making collection of feet, hands and arms, she commenced to form a head and bust, and after having made one that partially satisfied her, procured a block of Egyptian marble from a neighboring gravestone-worker, employed him to do the first chiseling, he striking where her finger pointed, until she took charge of it herself, and after several months' labor, succeeded in bringing out a very acceptable bust.

This was the first step toward the $15,000 a year income. Miss HOSMER was always noted for her skill in horseback riding, shooting, and swimming, and many a boy has been obliged to acknowledge her ability as a swimmer, and many a time has she borne off the palm in a race with a dozen boys in Charles River. Miss HOSMER, at one time, attended school at the female seminary at Lenox, Mass., and there was the companion of FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER, whose name and fame are world wide. She was always more at home in the company of boys than girls, owing to her taste for outdoor sports. Many a prank has she played upon her unsuspecting neighbors; at one time dressing in male attire, going to the city on the cars, and uncoupling the train on a down grade, leaving one car far behind the train, much to the annoyance of its occupants.

Religion of the Presidents.

From the Rochester Express.

"The Presidents of the United States are classed denominationally as follows: WASHINGTON, MADISON, MONROE, HARRISON, TYLER and TAYLOR were Episcopalians; JEFFERSON, JOHN ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Unitarians; JACKSON, POLK and LINCOLN, Presbyterians; VAN BUREN was of the Dutch Reformed Church. The surviving Presidents are FILLMORE, Unitarian; PIERCE, Trinitarian Congregationalist, till recently he has joined the Episcopal Church; BUCHANAN, an Episcopalian during his term of office, is said to have joined the Presbyterians this year; and JOHNSON is a Presbyterian."

There are several mistakes in this summary. JEFFERSON always attended the Episcopal Church, but was a Deist. JOHN ADAMS was an Orthodox Congregationalist. JACKSON, while President, was nothing. POLK and LINCOLN attended Presbyterian services, but were not members. President JOHNSON is certainly not a Presbyterian. WASHINGTON, MADISON, MONROE, HARRISON, TYLER and TAYLOR, were, with the possible exception of JOHN ADAMS, the only Presidents, we believe, who were professing Christians, (communicants, that is,) during their term of office. The rest may have attended this or that place of worship, or may have had prejudice in favor of this or that "denomination;" but, with the possible exception we have noted above, all the acknowledged and professed Church members and Christian communicants among the Presidents have been members of the Episcopal Church. BUCHANAN never was an Episcopalian by profession.

President LINCOLN was not a member of any church, but his religious views strongly inclined to those held by THEODORE PARKER. In 1858, Mr. LINCOLN and his law partner, W. H. HERNDON, invited Mr. PARKER to lecture at Springfield, and both of them sat on the platform with him during the evening. Mr. LINCOLN, however, manifested in his life more genuine religious feeling than any other American President, most of whom did not have enough religion to hurt their political prospects while living, nor, we fear, to help them much when dead. Mr. LINCOLN'S unaffected reliance upon Divine aid, and his frequent requests for prayer that he might be sustained in his arduous work, made a deep impression upon the people, and the feeling was almost universal that he was a thorough good man. Some of the leading clergymen of various denominations attempted to persuade him to join the church, and there were reports after his death that had he lived longer these efforts would have been successful. Of this, however, it is impossible to judge.

Religious Belief of J. G. Whittier.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, finding himself published as authority for certain religious opinions, defines his position as follows:

AMESBURY, 7th, 5th mo., 1866.

To the Editor of the Friend:

In a late number of thy paper there is a notice of a lecture by HENRY BLANCHARD, of Brooklyn, which doubtless unintentionally gives a somewhat erroneous view of my religious opinions. Painfully sensible of my own moral infirmities and liabilities to error, I instinctively shrink from assuming the office of teacher and guide to others. I simply wish to say that my ground of hope for myself and for humanity is in that Divine fullness of love which was manifested in the life, teachings and self-sacrifice of Christ—the Way, the Truth and the Life. In the infinite mercy of God so revealed, and not in any work or merit of our nature, I reverently, humbly, yet very hopefully trust.

I regard Christianity as a life rather than a creed; and in judging of my fellow men, I can use no other standard than that which our Lord and Master has given us: "By their fruits ye shall know them." The only orthodoxy that I am specially interested in is that of life and practice. On the awful and sublime theme of human destiny I dare not dogmatize; but wait the unfolding of the great mystery in the firm faith that, whatever may be our particular allotment, God will do the best that is possible for all. Thy friend, JOHN G. WHITTIER.

A Young Irish Girl Joins the Fenian Forces.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, June 5.

In the present Fenian excitement, as on all occasions of the kind, the lady friends of the oppressed exhibit a deep and heartfelt interest for them. We have seen how great an interest is manifested by the ladies of Milwaukee with the Fenians.

On Saturdry morning a highly educated and really accomplished young lady of our city made her appearance at the headquarters of the First Fenian Regiment, in this city, and declared her determination to proceed with the troops on their hazardous trip. The hearts of the bold Irish lads were open to receive her, and by unanimous consent she was declared to be the daughter of the regiment, every one joining in an oath that she should be protected from harm and insult as long as a breath of life remained in their bodies.

The young lady, Miss MOLLY MAHAN, is no school-girl, carried away by a foolish excitement, but, as we have said, is remarkably intelligent and interesting. She is only 16 years of age, yet the later years of her life have been in no slight degree romantic.

Her father, JAMES MAHAN, lived for some years in the Third Ward, and was respected there. When the war broke out he enlisted in Capt. O'ROURKE'S company of the Sixth Regiment, and went to the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded in the battle of South Mountain, and for a long time lay in the hospital in Washington, his daughter MOLLY a constant attendant and nurse to him. He died in the hospital, and the young girl, earnest in her love for the Union, remained at Washington, as a nurse in the hospitals there, and rendered no slight service in taking care of the wounded Federal soldiers.

In a few months her health was impaired and it was necessary to send her home. The many friends she had made among the surgeons in charge of the hospitals furnished her with the necessary means, and they also sent letters here detailing what a noble work the girl had done. Upon her return home she was at once placed in the school of the nunnery, to be educated, and has there been pursuing her studies.

Having several relatives and many acquaintances in the First Regiment, she determined to accompany, and do all she could to take care of them. The sisters have endeavored to dissuade her from the idea, but without effect. To go she is determined.

Yesterday evening she was at the armory, dressed in the substantial but neat suit for the field, with cloth pants and short woolen dress, decorated with the Irish harp, neatly sketched with silk. She was busy and in earnest, having prepared such little articles as could be carried, and which her hospital experience told her might be needed. We trust no harm may come to this noble-hearted girl.

The Loyalty of the South.

From the Yazoo (Miss.) Banner.

It is strange that there can exist men at the North who still assert that the Southern people are disloyal, that they have not accepted the issue of the war with a frankness and dignity unparalleled in the history of any people situated in like circumstances, and only equalled by the bold intrepidity with which they maintained their struggle. The South has accepted the issues of the war, and has acceded to every demand that was made of her that was in any way consistent with her self-respect. What have the Southern people done? Let us see. They have taken the oath prescribed by the President to support the Constitution and maintain the Union thereunder. By this oath they agree and bind themselves to abide by all laws and proclamations made during the war with reference to the emancipation of slaves. By their Conventions they have annulled the ordinances of secession, repudiated all debts contracted by the States for the support of the war; declared all their slaves free; opened to them their courts of justice, etc. They have by their Legislatures adopted the Constitutional Amendment forever prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime. All these things the South has done, and still we are told that we cannot be admitted to Congress; we are still to keep out in the cold, and by the report of the Committee of Fifteen, we are not allowed to vote until 1870. Our being kept out of Congress doesn't do us any great harm. We are not sure that it is not better for us. This may sound like a case of "sour grapes;" nevertheless, we say candidly, we cannot see the great good admission to representation would do. Our representatives would be in a hopeless minority, utterly powerless of doing good, and perhaps potent in doing injury.

We are doing very well under our gloomy circumstances, and time only, which shall bring about the reign of reason, is the panacea for our ills. There is yet a bright future for the South. Such a country as ours, blest with such a variety of resources, cannot remain poor. Our wealth was taken from us by the war; the stately fabric of our prosperity was reduced to ashes; but in those ashes there is the spirit of the fabled Phœnix, which shall yet rise, renewed, vigorous, triumphant.

The Cental vs. Bushel.

The Cleveland Board of Trade, at a meeting held on Friday, indorsed the action of the Albany Board of Trade, recommending all grain, seed, &c., to be sold by the 100 pounds instead of the bushel. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Commercial usages throughout our whole extent of country has entirely outgrown the standard of a bushel measure in the handling and sale of all kinds of grains and seeds; and

Whereas, Very great perplexity and embarrassment is daily experienced by the business community, for the want of uniformity, in different States and localities, consequent upon a varied estimate of the relative value of the standard of measure and weight, appertaining to the aforesaid commodities; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board the standard of the bushel measure should henceforth be abolished, and that of weight alone should be retained, using the pound of avoirdupois or any other decimal progression whereby perfect uniformity and simplicity would at once be secured, and the difficulty of standard conversions would wholly cease.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the resolutions recently adopted by the Board of Trade in Albany bearing upon this subject, and that we will cooperate with them in any recommendation or measure likely to achieve so valuable a result.

SUICIDE OF A COLORED SAILOR.—HENRY A. LEWIS, a colored seaman, 54 years of age, committed suicide at the house of MARGARET SENETEE, No. 34 First-street, yesterday forenoon, by swallowing about an ounce and a half of laudanum. It appears, from the account of the woman at whose house he boarded, that LEWIS came home, on Saturday somewhat in liquor, and with a bottle of medicine, which, discovering to be laudanum, she took away from him. Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock he appeared to be sick. The woman gave him an emetic, and afterward procured a physician; but LEWIS died about 12 o'clock. In his pocket was found an ounce and a half vial, which had contained laudanum.

The deceased belonged in Albany, N. Y.; but had sailed from this port on whaling voyages for nearly thirty years. For a year or two past he had not been to sea, being unable to procure a voyage. He left a letter, addressed to one of the officers of the Home for the Fallen, of which the following is a copy:

> NEW-BEDFORD, June 6, 1866.
>
> Mrs. ——: I sit down to pen these few lines. My heart is full. My dear HELEN is dead. I want to go with her, for I have no friends in New-Bedford. I am poor; that is the reason my friends have forsaken me. O! how tired I am of living in this world! I have HELEN'S picture, I am keeping it for you. I am most discouraged. Hoping you may think of me, I will bid you good bye. HENRY A. LEWIS.

HELEN is said to have been an inmate of the Home, to whom LEWIS was strongly attached.—*New-Bedford Mercury, June 10.*

A Female Dick Turpin in Michigan.

From the Detroit Tribune, May 29.

On Friday evening last, as Mr. LEVI LONGLEY, of Raisinville, was going home quite late, accompanied by LYMAN PLUES, he noticed a couple of horses in his meadow, one of them being saddled. As the horses did not belong to him, their presence there at that time and in that condition excited his curiosity. So LONGLEY and PLUES watched, until just at break of day a woman emerged from the shelter of a neighboring haystack and mounted the saddled horse. The men at once made their appearance and detained the damsel. She said she was in a great hurry to get to Monroe, where her father was very sick, and would be alarmed at any delay on her part.

The men announced their determination to accompany her to the city, and took her to the house. While they were making some necessary preparations for the trip, she stole out at the back of the house, mounted the horse which was saddled, and, followed by the other horse, made a break for the woods at break-neck speed. As soon as it was known that the bird had flown, there was "hurrying to and fro," and "mounting in hot haste," etc. Soon the neighbors were started in search of the missing fair one, who was in the meantime making as much of her start as the strength and speed of her horse would permit. Away she went, over fences and logs, through swamps, woods and fields, in a style unsurpassed, even by JOHN GILPIN. Only once she stopped for an obstruction. Coming to a high fence, she ordered a man near by to lower the fence, which, as it inclosed his cornfield, he respectfully declined to do, but the prompt appearance of her "shooting-stick" persuaded him to do so, and off she went.

But all things must end, and her ride was terminated, and she herself captured about noon. It is said that her indignation and scorn at the capture of a "defenceless woman" were expressed in terms quite worthy of the original "J. D." pursuit himself. She was brought to this city and examined by Prosecuting Attorney RALEIGH. A telegram was sent to Toledo, and an official soon arrived and identified her as a common prostitute of that city, by the name of GROTT. It seems that she was married about fifteen years since, and was subsequently divorced from her husband. She lately determined to make a "raid" on her former husband, which she did, and abducted two of his horses, which she rode, one at a time, from his home in Williams County, Ohio, to this place, a distance of about 95 miles.

Fatal Accident in Deposit, N. Y.—A Church Blown Down.

From the Deposit Courier.

The Baptist Society of this village had commenced rebuilding their church. The old structure was built with a basement story of brick, used as a session room, while the main floor was in the second story. The plan was to take out four feet of the brick walls, splice down the posts of the wood structure, and lower the floor to the new sills, thus making the church four feet higher between joints, and dispensing with the basement. The work of taking out the walls and splicing down the posts had been successfully accomplished, the floor had been lowered to the spot, and a large number of mechanics and members of the Society, who were assisting, were at work on Wednesday afternoon in bringing the floor to its position with jack-screws, and in taking out the old seats and other movable articles from the church.

At about 4 P. M. a sudden storm of wind and rain came up from the west, the first gust of which struck the church, which was now open for a height of about six feet completely around it, filled it as like a balloon, and bursted it open, the whole structure falling outward in three directions, in a complete ruin, shattered to fragments.

Five men were under the floor at work at the screws, when it fell, four of whom, as it seemed almost miraculously, escaped without even a scratch, coming out from the ruins after the building was entirely down; but the fifth, JAMES DOUGLAS, aged about twenty years, lately removed here from Lansingville, was instantly killed. Mr. DOUGLAS and Capt. GEORGE W. BRIGGS were at work at the same screw. Mr. BRIGGS sprang toward the rear of the church, and, as the side of the building came over, two studs fell, one each side of him, forming a shield, and he came out unhurt. DOUGLAS sprang toward the front, and a falling beam struck him down, catching his head between it and a keg of nails, breaking his neck and crushing the skull. It was found impossible to remove him until the timber was raised with a screw. Mr. MARTIN and Mr. PETER P. MERRILL were in the centre of the church; they threw themselves down between two timbers, and were saved. CHESTER LAKIN also came out unhurt. Mr. C. M. PUTNAM and Mr. WHITMAN BURROWS were above the floor inside at work, but saved themselves by jumping out of the building. The bell fell uninjured.

This will be a heavy loss for the Society, but we understand that they propose to rebuild at once.

WILL OF A WEALTHY BOSTONIAN.—The will of the late RALPH HUNTINGTON has been presented for probate. It is dated Aug. 9, 1861. The codicil is dated Feb. 9, 1865. After the payment of all debts, he gives to his daughter, JULIA BRADFORD HUNTINGTON JAMES, widow of JOHN W. JAMES, the dwelling-houses No. 119 Boylston-street and No. 3 Washington-square, and $50,000 in money, together with the household goods, furniture, pictures, plate, watches, jewelry, &c., pew in the First Church, Chauncey-street, and tomb in the Granary Burial Ground. He bequeaths to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology $50,000. His two sisters, SYBIL H. EAGER and SOPHIA H. WHITE, are to receive $500 each; his brother, JONATHAN HUNTINGTON, $500; his nieces, seven in number, $200 each—the same amount to be paid to the wives of his nephews; his nephews $500 each; the Mercantile Library Association and Home for Aged Men $1,000 each.

The residue is to be held in trust by the executors for the benefit of JULIA BRADFORD HUNTINGTON JAMES, the interest to be paid to her for life, or to her children. If she die without issue, $24,000 is to be paid to his nephews, and $20,000 are to be reserved, the income of which is to be paid to his sisters, SIBYL H. EAGER and SOPHIA HUNTINGTON WHITE. The remainder will be divided into four equal parts, the income of one of which is directed to be paid to his brother JONATHAN HUNTINGTON, or, in case of his decease, to his children; the income of another fourth to his three nieces, AMELIA DOLLIVER HUNTINGTON, CAROLINE E. HUNTINGTON FLINT and FRANCES SOPHIA HUNTINGTON WRIGHT, or their children; the remaining two-fourths to be devoted to the benefit of the children of his sister SIBYL HUNTINGTON EAGER, namely: JENNISON EAGER, JONATHAN EAGER, MARY EAGER STARKWEATHER, LUCY EAGER and JOSEPH EAGER, $5,000 each—the residue of said two-fourths to the children of SOPHIA HUNTINGTON WHITE.

The trustees are authorized to aid such relatives as may be in necessitous circumstances, according to their judgment. If any sum remain unappropriated after the above legacies are paid, it is to be devoted to the establishment of the "Huntington Institute for Orphan Children." BRIDGET LANNON, a domestic in the family, is remembered in a bequest of $100. The executors are JULIA BRADFORD HUNTINGTON JAMES, JOSEPH HUNTINGTON WHITE, and GEORGE W. TUXBURY, and the codicil names JAMES WHITE and Rev. RUFUS ELLIS, in case of the decease of two of the above-named executors.—*Boston Traveller, June 10.*

The Trichina in Iowa—Letter from the Attending Physician.

MARION, Iowa, Friday, June 8, 1866.

To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal:

I notice in your daily paper received this morning, a dispatch from Cedar Rapids, concerning the existence of trichinosis in this city, which is somewhat incorrect. The facts are these: The family of Mr. BEMIS, of this place, comprising ten persons in all, including his son-in-law's family, were attacked with trichinosis. Nine persons have had the disease; three have died; four are well or nearly so, and two are now lying in a very critical condition, with little prospect of recovery. A *post-mortem* examination, with the aid of the microscope, reveals a vast multitude of the *trichina spiralis* in the muscles. Great excitement prevails in this part of the country in regard to the subject, and our physicians are thoroughly investigating the disease, and in due time a report of the cases will be given to the profession and public. E. M. SMITH, M. D., Attending Physician.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Jurisdiction of Cases "Certified" to this Court—The Question of Certification and the Manner in which they Should be Stated—Only the Points Certified are Before the Court; the Cause Remains Below—Where Succeeding Questions may not Arise upon a Particular Decision of a Preceding one, the Case will be Dismissed for Want of Jurisdiction—The Relation Sustained Between a Railroad Company and a Party Working his Passage—Liability of Employer for Injury to Servants by Co-Servants.

Charles H. Daniels, by his next friend, vs. The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company.—The plaintiff in this case agreed with the master mechanic of the defendant's road, to work his passage, as a fireman, from Chicago to Peru; and while on the way, as such fireman and passenger, he was severely injured in consequence of a collision occasioned, as alleged, by the negligence of the engineer. He had formerly been in the employ of the Company as fireman, but had been discharged, or suspended, in consequence of no work. The Company contended that he was only suspended, and that whenever there was work the plaintiff, in common with others in his position, were given preference over all others; and that he was therefore an employe or servant of the road at the time the collision occurred, and not a passenger for whose safe transit the road was responsible; that, under the decisions, the Company could not be made liable for injuries to a servant occasioned by the negligence of a co-servant.

The plaintiff contended for the rule of *respondeat superior*—that the master shall be civilly liable for the tortuous acts of his servant, assuming that, from the evidence in the case, he was himself a passenger. But if it was found that he was a servant of the road, then it was insisted, first, that when the injured servant and the servant whose carelessness caused the injury were engaged in differen ant departments of service, and not in the performance of common duties, an action will lie; second, if the master fail to exercise proper care and diligence in the selection of the agencies and instruments with or upon which he employs his servants, he will be liable to them for any injury resulting therefrom; third, when an engineer employed by one railroad company is injured by the carelessness of a switch-tender in the employment of another road, whose track is being used by the former under an agreement between the two companies, the injured party may maintain an action against the latter company; fourth, that if a servant is injured by the negligence of a fellow-servant, both being employed in the same business, and the master has not used reasonable care in the appointment of the latter, he is liable for injuries resulting from neglect to use proper care, in the absence of proof that the injured servant was aware of the incompetency of the fellow-servant; fifth, where an employer places one person in his employment under the direction of another also in his employment, such employer is liable for injury to the person of the one placed in such subordinate situation resulting from the negligence of his superior.

The Court below were divided in opinion on these questions, and certified up the following:

1. Whether the plaintiff was so far the servant of the defendant as to be subject to the rule laid down in certain English and American cases, that a servant cannot recover against his employer for injuries caused by the negligence of a co-servant.

2. Whether, if he was the servant of the defendant, yet, being in a subordinate capacity, he may not recover for an injury caused by the carelessness of the engineer, under whose direction and control he was at the time the collision occurred.

Hurd and Booth for plaintiff; B. C. Cook and F. H. Winston for the defendants.

By the Court—Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivering the opinion:

This case is brought before us from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, by a certificate that the opinions of the Judges were opposed upon the points set forth. The proceeding was taken under the sixth section of the act of the 29th of April, 1802. (2 Stat. at Large, 159.) To come properly before us the case must be within the appellate jurisdiction of this Court. In order to create such jurisdiction, in any case, two things must concur; the Constitution must give the capacity to take it, and an act of Congress must supply the requisite authority. (Morbury *vs.* Madison, 1 Cr., 137; Sheldon *vs.* Hill, 8 Howard, 448.) The original jurisdiction of this Court, and its power to receive appellate jurisdiction are created and defined by the Constitution; and the legislative department of the Government can enlarge neither one nor the other. But it is for Congress to determine how far, within the limits of the capacity of this Court, to take appellate jurisdiction shall be given, and when conferred, it can be exercised only to the extent and in the manner prescribed by law. In these respects it is wholly the creation of legislation. (DeRosseau *vs.* the U. S., 6 Cranch, 314; U. S. *vs.* Moore, 3 Cranch, 159; Bany *vs.* Morcein, 5 Howard, 119.) This section referred to of the act of 1802 mentions several particulars, all of which must appear in the certificate. They are jurisdictional, and a defect as to either is fatal. The one which has most frequently been the subject of discussion, and which it is necessary to consider in this case, is "the point upon which the disagreement of the Judges" occurs. It must be a question of law and not of fact. (Dennistown *vs.* Stewart, 18 Howard, 565.) It must arise in the progress of the cause, and not incidentally, or in relation to a collateral matter, after the rendition of the judgment or decree. Where the question certified was as to the amount of the bond to be given upon the allowance of a writ of error, and where it was to the retaxation of costs after the principal of the judgment had been collected, this Court held that it could not take jurisdiction. (Devereaux *vs.* Marr, 12 Wheaton, 213; Bank of the United States *vs.* Greene, 6 Peters, 26.) It cannot arise upon a motion for a new trial, the decision resting in the discretion of the Court, and not being subject to exceptions. (United States *vs.* Daniel, 6 Wheaton, 545.) It may arise upon a special verdict, or a motion in arrest of judgment. (Somerville's Executors *vs.* Hamilton, 4 Howard, 230; United States *vs.* Kelly, 11 Wheaton, 417.) The question whether a demurrer shall be sustained is not sufficiently definite. The precise legal point involved, upon which the Judges were divided in opinion, should be stated. The Court is not bound to look beyond the certificate to ascertain the point. (United States *vs.* Briggs, 5 Howard, 208.) Nothing which may be *decided* according to the discretion of the Court can be made the subject of examination here in this way. (Davis *vs.* Braden, 10 Peters, 288.)

But if, in connection with the discretion which the Court below is asked to exercise, questions are presented which involve the right of the matter in controversy, this Court will entertain them. (U. S. *vs.* The City of Chicago, 8 How., 185.) Except under peculiar circumstances, this Court will not take cognizance of a question certified upon a division *pro forma.* (Webster *vs.* Howard, 1 How., 54; U. S. *vs.* Stone, 14 Peters, 524.) The determination of the questions certified does not affect the right to bring up the whole case, by a writ of error or appeal, after it is terminated in the Court below. (Ogle *vs.* Lee, 2 Cranch, 33; U. S. *vs.* Bailey, 9 Peters, 273.) When a certificate of division is brought into this Court, only the points certified are before us. The cause remains in the Circuit Court, and may be proceeded in by that Court, according to its discretion. (Kennedy et al. *vs.* The Bank of the State of Georgia, 8 How., 610.) Where the question certified was, whether a letter written by a cashier, without the knowledge of the directors, was binding on the Bank, this Court declined to answer, because the solution of the question depended in part upon the facts not stated in the certificate. (U. S. *vs.* The City Bank of Columbus, 19 How., 384.) The whole case cannot be transferred to this Court. Chief-Justice Marshall said: "A construction which would authorize such a transfer would counteract the policy which forbids writs of error or appeal until the judgment or decree be final. If an interlocutory judgment or decree could be brought into this Court, the same case might again be brought up after final decision; and all the delays and expense incident to a repeated revision of the same cause be incurred. So if the whole cause instead of an isolated point, could be adjourned, the judgment or decree which would be finally given by the Circuit Court might be brought up by writ of error or appeal, and the whole subject be reëxamined. "Congress did not intend to expose suitors to this inconvenience; and the language of the provision does not, we think, admit of this construction. A division on a point, in the progress of a cause, on which the judges may be divided in opinion, not the whole cause, is to be certified to this court." Where it appears the whole case has been divided into points, some of which may never arise if those which precede them in the certificate are decided in a particular way, the case will be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. (Nesmith et al. *vs.* Sheldon et al., 6 How, 41.) The questions must be separate and distinct, and each one must be particularly stated with reference to that part of the cause upon which it arose. They must not be "such as involve or imply conclusions or judgment by the judges upon the weight or effect of the testimony or facts adduced in the cause." (Dennestoun *vs.* Stewart, 18 How, 565.) The question must not be general nor abstract, nor a mixed one of law and fact. If it be either, this Court cannot take jurisdiction. (Ogilvie et al. *vs.* The Knox Insurance Company, 1 Dem. 577.)

In the case before us the questions certified are: "Whether, in point of law, upon the facts as stated and proved, the action could be maintained; and whether, consequently, the Jury should be instructed that, under the facts as proved, the plaintiff could not recover." Upon looking into the record, we find a body of facts stated as having been proved, and the testimony of numerous witnesses set forth at length, as respectively given. The entire case is brought before us as if we were called upon to discharge the twofold functions of a court and jury. At the threshhold arises an important question of fact, not without difficulty. It is whether the plaintiff is to be regarded as a passenger or a servant of the defendant at the time he received upon the locomotive the injury for which he sues. Upon the determination of this question depend the legal principles to be applied. They must be very different, as the solution may be one way or the other. The Constitution wisely places the trial of such questions within the province of a jury, and it cannot be taken from them without the consent of both parties. Here such consent is given, but it is ineffectual to clothe us with a power not conferred by law. In the light of the authorities to which we have referred, it is sufficient to add that the questions certified are not such that we can consider them. According to the settled practice, the case must therefore be dismissed for want of jurisdiction, and remanded to the Circuit Court, with an order to proceed in it according to law.

Collision in Fog—Not Inevitable Accident.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Geo. Shaw et al. vs. *The Steamboat Bridgeport.*—This action is brought by the owners of the ship *Margaret Evans* to recover some fourteen thousand dollars, being the amount of damages sustained by that ship in a collision which occurred in this port on the fourth of September last.

There is little or no dispute as to the facts of the case, which are these: The *Margaret Evans* was lying along side the pier at the foot of Corlears-street, and wholly inside the line of the piers below the Hook—while so moored, and between three and four o'clock in the morning, she was run into by the *Bridgeport* while she was proceeding down the river to her pier at Peck-slip, in a thick fog. It appears that when the steamboat passed Blackwell's Island, the fog which had come on during the night, lifted so that both shores could be seen, but when she arrived off Houston-street ferry it suddenly shut down upon her so thick that it was impossible to see objects at any considerable distance. The speed of the steamboat was at once slowed down to the lowest point and she proceeded on her voyage; the bottom there being unfit for anchorage and the place dangerous by reason of the ferries.

As she proceeded she had one chief mate, in addition to a regular lookout, stationed forward, and her master was in the wheel-house with the wheelman. Just after she passed Grand-street Ferry the lookout saw and reported a vessel ahead, when the engine was instantly reversed; but before more than one and a half turns back could be made, she brought up square upon the starboard side of the vessel ahead, which proved to be the *Margaret Evans*, lying alongside the pier, as above described. The lookouts were competent persons, and saw the vessel at the earliest possible moment. The engine was in good order, and was reversed as soon as possible after the ship was reported. The speed was as low as she could run and have steerage way. The fog was very thick, but the Grand-street ferry light was seen by the mates of the steamer as she passed the ferry, and after that a light upon the New-York shore. The Grand-street bells were also ringing.

These circumstances, the claimants insist, make out a case of inevitable accident. But to this view I cannot give my assent.

To make out a case of inevitable accident it must appear that the collision could not have been avoided by the exercise of ordinary care, caution and maritime skill. Here it appears that the Grand-street lights and bells, which were 260 feet only from the point of the block, and some 900 feet from the *Margaret Evans*, were seen and heard, and the position of his vessel was then known to the master as he had seen by compass from opposite Houston-street Ferry, where he was in the middle of the river, and my opinion is that these lights and bells were sufficient to enable any master, by the exercise of ordinary maritime skill, to pass the Hook in safety and at the proper place.

Furthermore, the wheelmen say that after they struck the fog they ran by compass till opposite the Grand-street Ferry light, which they saw.

That they commenced to turn, and took a course which they supposed would carry them pretty close to the piers below the Hook, but yet as they believed far enough out to clear vessels lying at them.

This was clearly negligence; for prudence, to say nothing of the State law, required them in such a fog to take a course which would bring them in the middle of the river below the Hook. To accomplish this it was necessary to run some lengths below the Grand-street Ferry before commencing to turn, as the master must have known, instead of which he hauled in when opposite the Grand-street Ferry, and took a course which he knew was carrying him inside of the middle of the river, and close to the piers.

Had the effort been made to keep in the middle of the river, I doubt not but that it would have been successful, notwithstanding the density of the fog.

The decree must accordingly be for the libellants, with an order of reference to ascertain and report the amount of the damages resulting from the collision.

For libellant, Mr. Lord; for claimants, Owen, Gray and Owen.

Verdict against a Sea Captain for Brutality to one of his crew.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JUNE 13.

Before Judge Grover and a Jury.

George Farrell vs. *Francis Faircloth.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of the defendant (who was master of a vessel,) brutally beating plaintiff. The latter was one of the crew of the vessel, and while she was lying at Fort Jefferson, Florida, in May, 1865, plaintiff insisted that he was seized by the Captain and beaten most unmercifully.

The plaintiff and two witnesses testified that the defendant seized him by the hair, used very profane and abusive language, and kicked him violently in the left eye while he was stooping to pick up a coil of rope, so that his eye was sore, inflamed and swollen for several days.

On a cross-examination the defendant admitted having used profane language and having kicked the plaintiff in the eye, but said that he received the kick in the eye in consequence of turning around at the time, as the blow was intended for another part of his body. The plaintiff offered to show that the defendant had the reputation of being a brutal captain, and in the habit of beating his men. The defendant objected to the introduction of such evidence. The plaintiff claimed that as in an action against the owner of a dog for killing sheep, the plaintiff had the right to show that the dog was vicious and in the habit of biting sheep, he should be allowed in this case to show that the defendant was of a brutal disposition and in the habit of beating his crew. The Judge, however, sustained the objection, and held that such evidence was inadmissible. In charging the Jury he remarked that, as a class, sea-captains had the reputation of being pretty fast men, and that whenever they used unnecessary violence toward their crew they should be severely punished. After a short consultation the Jury rendered a verdict for $250 damages.

John Langtree for plaintiff; Cutser & Wright for defendant.

An Action Against the Union Ferry Company for Damages—The Case Dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JUNE 13.

Before Justice Grover and a Jury.

Jonathan Osborne vs. *The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff—who is, and for many years past has been, a policeman—to recover damages sustained by him under the following circumstances: On the evening of the 18th of February, 1863, plaintiff, with his wife and two daughters, crossed over the Fulton Ferry from Brooklyn to New-York, at about 7:30 o'clock. The Ferry Company at that time were engaged in erecting a new ferry-house at the foot of Fulton-street, New-York. Upon landing on this side, plaintiff with his family passed out of the gate, and in seeking a stage he stumbled against a guard or prop which had been temporarily placed there by the contractors, the Architectural Iron Works. The result to the plaintiff was a broken leg. For this he sought to recover damages from the Ferry Company, on the ground that they were guilty of negligence in not placing proper lights in the vicinity.

When the plaintiff rested his case, defendants' counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground, among others, that the contractors were the ones guilty of the negligence, if any one was.

The Court, after considerable argument, decided to nonsuit the plaintiff, on the ground that the Ferry Company had no control over the acts of the contractors—The Architectural Iron Works; that the relation of master and servant did not exist; and that if the plaintiff had any remedy in law it was against the men or the Company who undertook to erect the ferry-house.

For plaintiff, Mr. Henry L. Clinton; for defendants, Messrs. Van Cott and Silliman.

Proceedings Against a Member of the New-York Bar.

The following order was entered yesterday:

At a General Term of the Supreme Court held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, the 13th day of June, 1866. (Present Hons. GEORGE G. BARNARD, THOMAS W. CLERKE and JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, Justices.) In the matter of an application to strike Thomas J. E. Stowell off the roll of attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York. On reading and filing the affidavits, and orders to show cause herein, and an affidavit of the service of said affidavits and orders to show cause, now, on motion of Edwin James, Esq., counsel for application, it is ordered that the said Thomas J. E. Stowell be and he is hereby stricken off the roll of attorneys of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and is hereby prohibited from hereafter practicing as attorney or counsel in any Court in this State.

Enter, GEORGE G. BARNARD, P. J.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 13.

By Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of the application of William B. Duncan et al. *vs.* John N. Whiting, &c.; motion granted. Phineas Windsor *vs.* Chas. C. Duncan et al.; allowance of $100 granted. Smith S. Eaton *vs.* Julia D. Eaton; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. Annette B. Muir *vs.* Alexander Muir; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. John McLaren *vs.* Wm. H. Smith et al.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs; defendants may serve a new answer or the present answer to stand; issue to be as of this date. Reuben Ross, Jr., *vs.* Nathaniel Dole et al.; on the plaintiff releasing Richardson, the motion is denied without costs, otherwise it is granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 13.

By Justice McCunn.

James McAulif *vs.* Sarah Toole; Terence McGuire *vs.* Courtlandt Palmer; Kathleen E. Brown *vs.* Jason W. Hardie; orders granted. Meyer M. Schwartz *vs.* The New-York Warehouse and Security Company; John M. Webb *vs.* Michael Pritzel; motions granted. The Irving National Bank *vs.* Robert D. Snoeigang; motion granted.

Court Notice.

At a General Term of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, held at the City Hall, in said City, on the 13th day of June, 1866, Chief-Justice ROBERTSON, and Justices BARBOUR and JONES, present, with the concurrence of all the Justices, it was ordered that during the Summer vacation the Special Term will be held only from 12 M. until 2 P. M., unless otherwise directed by the Judge presiding.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice C. N. POTTER.—Nos. 373, 3055, 1115, 903, 879, 989, 1471, 1337, 1296, 1297, 1193, 1581, 1735, 1261, 1601, 371, 79, 723, 923, 971. *Part II.*—Held at No. 73 Duane-street by Justice GROVER.—Nos. 1246, 866, 1398, 1456, 284, 862, 1288, 1202, 142, 852, 660, 818, 1224, 666, 1172, 1232, 1100, 638, 1082, 314.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated Calender—Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 303, 304, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 31, 63, 88, 109, 123, 126, 154, 160, 181, 183, 192.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1551, 553, 157, 1573, 1305, 1566, 836, 1532, 1533 to 1537, 65, 1379. *Part II.*—Nos. 1555, 525, 1559, 960, 1582, 1526, 1117, 950, 1132, 1025, 936, 1373, 1306.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2093, 1427, 2423, 2351, 2053, 1217, 1749, 2081, 2085, 2433, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449. *Part II.*—Nos. 2404, 2480, 2676, 1964, 1624, 2010, 2486, 2156, 2682, 1598, 5412, 1572, 1990, 2526, 1956.

Ferris and Friery to be Executed—Daniel and Miles O'Reilly to be Tried for Murder Next Week.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Henry Nickel, indicted for receiving stolen goods, was tried on the charge of having received three packages of silk, of the value of $21, the property of Henry Higbie, No. 55 Chambers-street, which was stolen from him on the 25th of May. The evidence being insufficient, the prisoner was acquitted.

Charles P. Wakely, indicted for forgery in the third degree, pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree. The prisoner delivered an order upon Sylvester J. Hallenbeck, of the Bible House, purporting to have been signed by "Charles C. Wakely," for a pair of boots, of the value of $7 50. He was remanded for sentence.

Joseph Blake, aged 17 years, John Mulligan, 18 years, and Thomas Green, 17 years, indicted for burglary in the third degree, were tried and convicted. They broke into the boot and shoe store of Patrick Dart, No. 161 Avenue C, on the night of the 5th June, and stole three pairs of boots of the value of $6. They were sentenced to the House of Refuge.

James Anderson pleaded guilty to grand larceny, having, on the 8th of June, been caught in the act of stealing goods of the value of $125 from Selig Kreuter, No. 447 Pearl-street. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Joseph Murphy pleaded guilty to obtaining goods under false pretences, having obtained from George Hoernel, No. 392 Canal-street, on the 31st March, a quantity of cloth sufficient to make three coats, of the value of $60, in the name of Mr. Rotchild, Chambers-street. Murphy was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Frank Howard, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having on the 7th of June stolen a piece of cloth of the value of $40 from Ephraim Jacobs, No. 206 William-street. He was caught in the act. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

THE MURDERERS FERRIS AND FRIERY.

Frank Ferris, a Portuguese, was tried at the February term of the Court of General Sessions, 1865, for the murder of his wife by dashing out her brains with an ax. The testimony was conclusive and overwhelming. He was convicted and sentenced to be executed on the 5th of April following. His counsel, W. F. Kintsing, Jr., and J. H. Anthon, succeeded in obtaining a writ of error and stay of execution, thus preventing, for the time, his execution. The Court of Appeals on Tuesday denied him a new trial.

Bernard Friery was tried and convicted of the murder of Harry Lazarus at the same term, and sentenced to death. His counsel followed the same course taken by counsel for Ferris, thus delaying his execution until his case was reviewed by the appellate Courts. In this, as in the Ferris case, a new trial was refused.

District-Attorney Hall will in a few days move for sentence of death upon these parties, and the Sheriff will again take them in charge.

Daniel and Miles O'Reilly, indicted for the murder of Patrick Donnelly, in the tenement house No. 254 East Fourteenth-street, on Sunday, the 14th of April, will be put on trial in the Court of General Sessions next Tuesday, Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., prosecuting.

The District-Attorney has prepared for the deliberation of the Grand Jury next Monday one hundred and forty-seven cases of violation of the Excise law. Subpœnas will be sent out for witnesses to-day. This is the next phase of the Excise question.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People *vs.* Adolph Berliner—grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Louis Wolffe and Leopold Freidman—grand larceny.

The People *vs.* James Courtney—grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Charles Enghause—grand larceny of money.

The People *vs.* Michael Griffin—grand larceny.

The People *vs.* Philip Bell—burglary in the third degree.

The People *vs.* John Kennedy—burglary in the third degree.

The People *vs.* John Norton—burglary in the third degree.

The People *vs.* Wm. Merriam and Wm. B. Putnam—counterfeiting.

The People *vs.* John O'Donnell, Peter Glenden and Patrick McMahan—robbery in the first degree.

The People *vs.* William Haentz—grand larceny of money.

The People *vs.* Christopher Dierks—burglary in the first degree.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 13, 1866.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	126	200	Canton Co.	59¼
32,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.'62	102¼	100	Quicksilver	51⅛
1,500	do	102⅝	100	Spruce H. C.	4
22,000	do 2d call	102⅛	200	do 2d call	4⅛
12,100	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '62	102⅛	200	do	4⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s R. '65	102⅜	100	Cary Improve't	15
68,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.'65	102⅝	100	New-York Cen.	97⅞
1,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	96¼	500	do s60	97
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	102¾	300	do s30	97⅜
			200	do 2d call	98⅛
5,000	do 2d Ser.	102⅝	50	Pacific M. S. Co	210
3,000	do Small	102¾	40	Erie R.	62⅜
4,500	do Third Ser.	102⅝	200	do s3	62
10,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	94⅛	500	do	62⅜
10,000	Ill. Can. Bs. '60	100	500	do 2d call c	61⅞
3,000	Erie 3d M.	97	100	do	61¾
10,000	Ill. Cen. Bs	103¾	21	N. Y. & N. H.	109¼
12,000	do	104	200	Reading R.	110
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	96	3000	do	109⅞
10,000	Am. Gold	143¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I	79⅛
9	Am. Ex. Bank	113	100	do 2d call	79⅛
25	Continental Bank	100	430	Ill. Cen. R.	121
42	Fourth Nat. Bank	103⅜	200	do	121¼
25	Bk. of Comm'th	102	400	Cleve. & Pitts	83¼
25	Merchants' Bank	110	300	do	83
20	Bk. of Commerce	113	200	do 2d call	82⅝
100	Mariposa Min. Pr.	23	100	Chic. & N. W.	30
100	West. U. Tel.	56⅞	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	60¼
100	do	57	400	do	60
100	do b30	57¼	100	Cleve. & Tol.	104¾
300	do	57⅛	50	Chic. & R. Is.	91¾
100	do b30	57⅛	200	do	91⅝
100	do 2d call	57⅜	100	do	91⅝
10	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	106	300	do	91¼
100	At. Mail St. C.	129	200	P., F. W. & C.	97⅜
100	do s10	129	100	do b5	97⅝
300	Boston W. P. s15	49¾	100	do	97¼
700	do b10	50	200	do s30	97⅛
100	do	50	200	do 2d call	97⅜

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$1,000	Missouri 6s	79⅜	200	Erie R. P.	74⅛
100	Canton Co. b30	59	100	do s10	74⅜
100	do	59	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	60
500	Erie R. s3	61⅛	100	do	59⅝
200	do	61⅜	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅛
300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	72⅛	400	do	79
100	N. Y. Central s30	98	100	do s60	79
400	do	98⅛	300	Clev. & Pitts	83⅛
200	do	98⅜	400	Chi. & N. W. b10	30
200	P., F. W. & C.	97⅜			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$26,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s C.'62	102⅛	100	West. U. Teleg'h	58⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.'65	102¼	100	do b30	58⅜
1,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s Sec. Ser.	102⅝	200	do 2d call	57⅞
1,500	do 3d Ser.	102⅝	400	New-York Cen.	98⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	96	500	do	98⅛
20,000	do 2d call	95⅞	100	Erie R.	61¾
1,000	N. Car. 6s	83	100	do s3	61⅝
50	Fourth N. Bk.	103⅜	100	Reading R.	109⅞
50	Quick. Min. Co	51	200	Ill. Cen. R. s15	121
100	Mariposa Pref.	23⅝	200	Clev. & Pitts	83
200	do	23¾	200	Chic. & N. W.	29⅞
100	Spruce Hill C	4⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	59⅝
100	do	4	300	Chic. & R. I.	91
300	Boston W. P.	49¾	100	do	91⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Boston Water P.	50	100	N. Y. Central	97⅞
100	do s10	50	100	Ill. Cen. R.	121⅜
100	Western U. Tel. b3	56⅝	100	do s3	121⅜
600	do	56	100	do b30	121⅛
400	do	56⅛	200	do c	121⅜
200	do	56⅜	400	Cleve. & Pitts	83
900	Erie R.	62⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol.	104⅜
2100	do	62⅛	600	Chic. & R. I. s4	92
300	do s3	62	200	do s3	91⅞
100	do b15	62½	200	do s10	91⅞
200	Reading R. s3	109¾	200	do	91⅞
400	do b30	110	1200	Chic. & N. W. P.	60
200	do s10	109⅞	900	do c	60
2500	do b3	110	1200	Chi. & N. W.	30⅛
400	do b10	110	400	do b3	30⅛
200	M. S. & N. I.	79⅞	700	do s3	30⅛
100	do b10	79⅛	200	do b.0	30⅛
100	do s10	79⅛	400	P. F. W. & C.	97⅜
300	do b10	79⅛		do b10	98

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Canton Co. b3	59⅛	600	N. Y. Cen. R. s3	98
200	West. U. Tel.	58⅛	400	do c	98
300	do	58⅜	200	do b15	98⅛
100	do s3	58⅛	300	Chi. & R. I.	91⅞
100	do s10	58⅜	400	do	91⅞
200	do s3	58⅛	100	do b10	91⅛
200	do b30	58⅜	2100	Cleve. & Pitts	82
600	Erie Railroad	61⅞	100	do	81⅞
600	do c	61⅞	200	do b10	82
1200	do s3	61⅞	500	do s3	81⅞
300	do b10	61⅞	200	do s60	82
300	Hud. R. R.	110⅞	600	do b3	82
100	do	110⅛	100	do	81⅞
800	Reading R.	109⅞	200	do	81⅞
200	do s3	110	300	Chic. & N. W. P. s10	59⅞
100	do b15	109⅞	100	do s3	59⅞
300	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅞	700	do	59⅞
100	do b10	79⅞	300	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	97⅞
200	Ill. Central R.	121⅜	100	do b15	97⅞
100	do s15	121⅜	200	do b3	97⅞
200	do b3	121⅞	100	do b10	97⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Spruce H. C. s10	4	400	Reading R.	109⅜
200	Quicksilver b3	51	300	do	109⅛
200	Mariposa Pr	24	800	M. S. & N. I. R.	79⅞
900	West. U. Tel	56	400	do s3	79⅛
300	do	56⅛	600	Ill. Cen	121⅛
400	do s3	56⅛	1600	do	122
200	do	56⅛	100	do b30	122¼
500	do	56⅛	900	Clev. & Pitts b3	82
400	do s3	56⅛	800	do	81⅞
400	do	56⅜	400	do b3	81⅝
200	do	56⅜	200	Chic. & R. I.	91⅛
300	N. Y. Cen. b30	99	300	Chic. & N. W.	29⅞
500	do	98⅝	300	C. & N. W. P. s30	59
1500	Erie R.	61⅛	300	do	59⅛
400	do s3	61⅛	200	do b3	59⅜
300	do	61⅜	1000	P., Ft. W. & C. ss	97⅛
500	do	61⅛	200	do	97⅛

WEDNESDAY, June 13—P. M.

The steamship *Persia* sailed for England this afternoon, with $3,389,741 in Gold, and the extra Cunarder *Marathon* carries out $360,000, making for the day $3,749,741. The demand for sight Exchange on Paris, for the *Persia's* mail, was considerably enhanced, after the delivery of the letters per *Scotia* yesterday morning, and this, in turn, ran up the export demand for Gold. The price in the Gold Room, after the extent of the day's shipment was made known, advanced to 146 ℘ cent., the figure of last Thursday, since when the price has been down to 137½ ℘ cent. Under such violent fluctuations the speculation in the Gold Room is of course very active, and the *Bull* account at the present moment decidedly in the ascendant. The operators for a further rise are going on the circumstance, that the letters by the *Scotia* advise a less positive improvement on the other side than the first arrivals of American Gold should have produced. While this may be true, the very latest banking letters from London, of the night of Saturday, June 2, foreshadowed a better state of things financially the following week. The difficulty was then more especially with the political situation on the Continent. As no later news can be received here before Saturday's steamers go out, a further export demand for Gold for that packet day is expected to justify the advance in price.

The market for Money is easy at 5@6 ℘ cent. to the Stock Exchange and 6@7 ℘ cent. to the Discount Brokers. The demand for Government Stocks in the forenoon was firm on the 6 ℘ cents of 1881, the offerings of which, even at the advance to 110@110½, are not free. There was a demand also, at full rates, for the 10-40s, interest due Sept. 1, and for the 5-20s of 1864-65. The old 5-20s of 1862 were somewhat dull, but as Gold and Exchange advanced, later in the day, the demand improved to 102½@102¾ ℘ cent. at the close of the day.

On the Stock Exchange there was a further rise to 96 ℘ cent. on Tennessee Bonds, this price including 30 ℘ cent. of arrears of interest to be funded and the 3 ℘ cent. July coupons, payable in cash. The North Carolinas also advanced to 83 ℘ cent.

The Railway speculation was irregular. The market opened tame, and fell off on Erie shares in the course of the forenoon to 61½ ℘ cent., while other descriptions were steady, and some of them quite stiff in prices on a moderate movement, New-York Central, Reading and Michigan Southern were all better than yesterday, while Pittsburgh and Rock Island showed weakness. The advance of Tuesday on Fort Wayne was not fully supported. The Miscellaneous list is lower on Western Telegraph, which has become of late a decided and very lively fancy, with fluctuations of 5@6 ℘ cent. either way from week to week—57⅛ to-day; 62 per cent. last week. The Mariposa Preferred speculation has fallen off to 23 ℘ cent.; Pacific Mail is selling at 210, exdividend.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made in comparison with the same hour on Tuesday evening:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	96⅛	96¼	Northwest	30⅛	29⅞
U. S. 5-20s	102⅛	102⅛	N. West Pref.	60	59
U. S. 7.30s	102⅛	102⅝	Rock Island	92⅛	91
N. Y. Central	97⅞	98⅛	Fort Wayne	97⅞	97¼
Erie	62⅜	61	Cumb'land Coal	45⅓	45
Hudson	110	110	Quicksilver	51⅛	51
Reading	109⅜	109⅜	Mariposa	12	12
Mich. Southern	79⅞	79⅜	Mariposa Pref.	23⅝	23⅝
Illinois Central	121	122⅛	Canton	58⅛	59
Pittsburgh	83	81⅞	Ohio Certificates	28⅜	28⅜
Tennessee 6s	95	96	American Gold	143⅞	145¼
Missouri 6s	80	80	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	117	American Exchange	113
Manhattan	132	Pacific	160
Mechanics'	119	Metropolitan	120
Union	115	People's	118
America	139	Nassau	105
City	200	Continental	98
Phœnix	104	St. Nicholas	105
North River	123	Commonwealth	100
Tradesmen's	140	Imp'rs & Traders'	113
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	Park	150
Seventh Ward	106½	Manufac. & Merch'ts	106
Commerce	113	Fourth National	103½
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	106	Ninth National	111
Ocean	100		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	85	Lack. & West'n Bds.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	103	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	98
Erie 1st mort., 1876	99⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d mort	90
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101
Buff., N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	100⅞
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102	N. J. Central 1st M.	101⅝
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. s. f. '85	103⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	98¾
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	98⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Harlem 3d mort., '68	95	Mil. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	89
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	96
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	96⅝	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	87
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	74	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	104	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	73⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	74		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,178,445—including for Customs, $376,000; Gold Notes, $909,000. Payments, $600,010 24. Balance, $90,310,357 35.

Mr. THOMAS A. LATHROP, with Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., has been admitted to membership in the Gold Exchange Room.

The following gentlemen have been elected Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Road for the ensuing year: Messrs. C. W. Durant, John F. Tracy, E. W. Dunham, Francis H. Tows, Robt. A. Forsyth, David Dows, Clark Durant, Ebenezer Cook, Thos. T. Sturges, Oliver Charlick, N. B. Curtis, Thomas C. Durant and David Crawford, Jr.

We regret to say that the most painful anxiety is felt by her New-York owners for the safety of the large clipper ship *Monarch of the Seas*, now about forty days overdue from Liverpool. She sailed from that port on the 20th or 22d of March *with over seven hundred emigrant passengers* and an assorted cargo. Other vessels sailing about the same time for New-York arrived here in 35 or 40 days. It was supposed last week that she had become dismasted and put into Fayal, Island of Madeira, for repairs; but advices from that port to the 14th of May make no mention of her.

The week's Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $1,943,494, against $1,250,702 same week last year.

The Earnings of the Erie Railway and Buffalo Division for the month of May, 1866, were:

Erie Railway	$1,008,816 77	
Buffalo Division	92,851 65	—$1,101,668 42
May, 1865—		
Erie Railway	$1,333,460 62	
Buffalo Division	91,659 77	— 1,425,120 39
Decrease on Erie Railway and Buffalo Division		$323,451 97

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 13, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 41 bbls. Ashes, 16,600 bbls. Flour, 269 bbls. and 1,400 bags Corn Meal, 14,489 bushels Wheat, 100,489 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Rye, 25,872 bushels Oats, 21 bbls. Pork, 107 pkgs. Cut Meats, 45 bbls. Beef, 256 pkgs. Lard, and 396 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in less request at $7 65@$7 75 for Pots and $15, nominally, for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock 617 bbls., including 584 bbls. Pots and 33 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is held above the views of purchasers, and is inactive. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 20c.@22c., Maracaibo at 17c.@20½c., Laguayra at 17c.@20c., Rio at 15c.@20c., and St. Domingo at 17c.@17½c., cash, in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Is in less request and heavy. Middlings have been quoted at from 39c.@42c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales since our last, 2,850 bales, against receipts of 1,333 bales. The week's exports from this port have been only 474 bales. Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Persia*, gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st of September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 1,901,000 bales; export to Great Britain, 1,131,000 bales; export to France, 201,000 bales; export to other foreign ports, 66,000 bales; total exports, 1,398,000 bales. Stock on hand, 320,000 bales, Of which during the past week, included in the above: Receipts at the ports, 15,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 12,000 bales; exports to France, 3,000 bales; total exports, 15,000 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales
Receipts thus far this week	7,683
Receipts since June 1, 1866	19,263
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	353,951
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	783,749
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	455,929

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 25c.; Atlantic L, 23c.; Pepperell E, 24½c.; Pepperell B, 22½c.; Pepperell N, 19½c. Bleached Shirtings—New-York Mills, 42½c.; James, 36-inch, 29c.; James, 33-inch, 23½c.; Blackstone, 27½c.; Langdon, 27½c. Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; Richmond, 19c.; Hamilton, 20c.; Lowel, 17½c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Cambrics—Washington, 15c.; Portland, 12½c. Ticks—Amoskeag A C A, 60c.; Amoskeag A, 47½c.; Amoskeag B, 42½c. Stripes—Amoskeag, 35c.; Uncasville, 24c. Denims—York, 50c.; Manchester, 38½c. Brown Drills—Boott Mills, 25c.; Stark A, 12c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 23½c.; Bates, 16c. Canton Flannels—Salmon Falls, 40c.; Pemberton C, 30c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at a further partial reduction in prices, chiefly of inferior and common qualities. Sales since our last, 8,200 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 70@$7 80; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 70@$9 75, chiefly at $7 70@$8 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $8 70@$9 80, ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 70	@$7 80
Extra State	7 70	@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 70	@ 9 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 90	@14 25
Extra Genesee	9 80	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 70	@17 25

Southern Flour favors buyers. Sales since our last 500 bbls., in lots, at $10 40@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 75@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales, 350 bbls. Extra at $8 65@$13 75 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including Superfine at $6@$6 75 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $4 50 for Western, $4 50 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 500 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet to-day at about former prices. Sales 12,500 bushels, including Red Western, (Winter) at $2 49; and Milwaukee Club, prime, at $2 24 ℘ bushel. Corn is decidedly firmer and in active request. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 141,000 bushels at 76c.@82c. for unsound, and 82c.@84½c., for sound new mixed Western, and 81c.@85c. for old do., and 87½c. for Yellow ℘ bushel. New Oats are in less demand at reduced prices. We quote new Western at 52c.@57c., ℘ bushel; and new Iowa at 65c.@70c. ℘ bushel; 12,500 bushels Rye sold at $1 21@$1 25 ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Malt.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair supply and request at 55c.@90c. for poor to choice, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in demand and steady, including last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 45c.@65c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and heavy, including Spirits of Turpentine, at 90c.@93c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50@$5 62½; Resin at $2 87@$9 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in demand and steady, including Crude Whale, at $1 30@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 80; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 55@$1 58 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited request at 26c.@26½c. for Crude, 40c.@42c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@57c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered at irregular prices. The speculative demand for new Mess has been less urgent. Sales since our last, 8,500 bbls., in lots, at $31 50@$31 75 for new Mess, closing at $31 62 cash; $29 50@$29 75 for one year old Mess; $27 50 for new Prime Mess; $29 50@$29 75 for Thin Mess; $25 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also made of 3,750 bbls. new Mess at $31 75, for June delivery, sellers' option; $31 75@$32 for July and August delivery, sellers' option; $32 12½ July delivery, buyers', ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@19c. for Hams; sales 420 pkgs. Bacon is more active, at 16½c.@16½c. for short-ribbed, 15½c. for long-rib, and 15½c.@15½c. for Cumberland cut, ℘ lb.; sales, 470 bxs; also 20,000 lbs. rough sides at 14½c. ℘ lb. Lard is rather firmer; sales since our last 750 tcs. and bbls. at 19c.@22½c., and small lots at 22½c. ℘ lb. Beef rules quiet at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 400 bbls. Tierce Beef is unsettled. Beef Hams are dull and nominal, at $45@$46 ℘ bbl. Butter continues inactive, at 28c.@40c. for State and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese has been quiet at 8c.@19c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Are inactive and depressed. Sales since our last, 625 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request at 14c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 56,500 lbs. at 20c.@22½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs. at 12c.@12½c., and 38,000 lbs. grease at 10½c.@13½c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been inactive. 142 hhds. Kentucky sold at 8½c.@16c., and 42 cases Seed Leaf at 8½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 50 bbls., in lots, at $2 26 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet, with 690 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool there were taken 21,000 bushels corn, at 4d. by sailing vessels, and 5d. by steamer; also 7,000 bushels Peas at 4d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders two small vessels with Corn, at 5s. 3 ℘ quarter. For Londonderry, a British schooner with corn, at 4s. ℘ quarter. For Cork and orders, a bark engaged petroleum from Philadelphia, at 5s.3d. to a British port, or 5s.9d. to a Continental port, ℘ bbl.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR sale, containing 470 acres, situate direct on Lloyd's Neck, fronting Cold Spring Harbor and Long Island Sound; has been owned for years by the Lloyd family, and but lately offered for sale. The property has the most commanding view of any on the Sound, as it can be seen for many miles up and down; a large number of the best elegant building sites on the premises, and the best that are on Long Island shores. The land is of the best kind, well adapted to all kinds of crops, and well watered, the beach of white sand and pebbles, which is very valuable for roofing purposes; also on the property is found the first quality of moulding sand, the sale of which amounts to quite a sum during the year; a large lake of fresh water, which is a curiosity, and also furnishes ice for the immediate neighborhood; gunning and fishing in great abundance; steamboat from the City lands twice a day adjoining the property, 4 miles from railroad, about the same distance to the village of Huntington, L. I., and 30 miles from New-York. Will be sold together or in plots, to suit purchasers. For full particulars and an exact plan apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on the east bank of the Hudson, at Rhinebeck, in sight of Rhinebeck Depot, known as Garrettson's Point, 3 hours by rail from New-York, one of the most valuable and beautiful situations on the Hudson, occupying high ground and eminently healthy, containing 125 acres beautiful land highly cultivated, large river front, private dock belonging to the premises; mansion large, thoroughly built; piazza 68x11 feet; views of the river and mountain superb; walks and lawns tastefully laid out, and delightfully shaded with forest and ornamental trees; garden unsurpassed; fruit and shrubbery in great variety. The many advantages possessed by this old family residence, cannot be described in an advertisement; it must be seen; a good part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired; possession given at short notice. Apply to FREEBORN GARRETTSON, on the premises, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The executors of Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON offer for sale the south part of his farm, called Beechwood, on the east side of the Hudson River, three-quarters of a mile below Scarborough Station, containing 29 acres, between the Highland turnpike and the river, having a front on the river of 927 feet, with a margin of woods on the bank; it has several splendid sites for building, and is unsurpassed as a healthy and beautiful location. It will be sold in one parcel, or in smaller portions, each having one or more beautiful building sites. For particulars inquire of Rev. Dr. MEAD, Post-office, Scarborough, residence adjoining the church opposite said land.

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN—ON THE handsomest avenue in the United States, a piece of ground, 25x200 feet, on east side of Clinton-av., running through to Hamilton-av., between Lafayette and Greene-avs.; garden is complete, having paths, grape-arbor, and choicest fruit trees, shrubs and vines in their prime; price $8,000, of which $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The purchaser can have plans and specifications of a fine house gratis. Apply at No. 52 Cedar-st., up-stairs, or to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—In Essex, Conn., being the late residence of John S. Chapman, deceased, consisting of a good and commodious two-story dwelling-house, outbuildings, barn, &c., a most excellent well of water, with about eight acres of land, and abundance of fruit of all kinds, trees and vines being now full, and all being under a state of good cultivation. For further information, apply to SEELEY & STEVENS, No. 32 Burling-slip, or to S. M. PRATT, Essex, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY, a House, with about three acres of Land, one-half highly cultivated as kitchen and flower gardens, the balance an orchard in grass. The house contains seven bed-rooms, parlors, sitting and dining-rooms, two kitchens and good cellar. The place is fifteen minutes' walk from the stations of the New-Jersey and Central railroads, by which there is communication with New-York almost every hour. Apply to H. C. HOBARTH, No. 42 Exchange-place.

$6,000.—BRICK FACTORY BUILDINGS, WITH LONG LEASE, FOR SALE CHEAP—For oil works, distillery, brewery, or other business requiring room and steam power, covering four lots, 50 feet front on West 18th and West 19th sts., running through between 10th and 11th avs.; with stationary engine rated fully 20-horse power, newly fitted up in perfect order. Apply to L. S. HOYT, No. 194 Water-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF 18 ACRES, IN Westchester County, Harlem Railroad, Choppequa Station; is well fenced, good orchard, plenty small fruit; perfectly healthy, with comfortable house, barn outhouses, and in good cultivation, excepting seven acres of beautiful woods. Apply to owner, No. 291 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; will be sold very cheap for cash, or part down.

FOR SALE—A VERY CONVENIENT SMALL country house; fine garden, choice fruit trees of all kinds, vegetables, &c.; coach-house, stables, &c.; ice-house, bath-house; excellent boating and fishing. Also, a building-site, two acres, beautifully laid out with fruit and ornamental trees; ready for a building; situated on the water, 40 minutes from City. Apply to W. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—$10,000—THE HILLside country seat, Brandford, Conn., on the Shore Line Railroad, seven miles from New-Haven; modern house, barn and outbuildings, all nearly new, with five acres of land, choice fruit and ornamental trees, &c. For particulars apply to GEO. COMINGS, No. 82 Walker-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—LARGE TRACTS OF WEST VIRginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Texas lands; Broadtop coal property in operation; superior anthracite coal tract; 1,000 acres coal lands in Cumberland coal field, on railroad; gas coal tract on Monongahela River, near Pittsburgh. Also, large and small farms. AMERICAN LAND AGENCY, Room No. 18, No. 62 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 12 miles from Jersey City, at Bloomfield, 3 minutes' walk from the depot, containing 13½ acres choice land, high ground, house, barn, &c. Will be sold in two parts, if desired; churches, schools, hotels, &c.; neighborhood first class; 12 trains per day to the property. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.

PEAT.—AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE PARTY CAN purchase from first hands about 30 acres of first-class peat land, (a part of a hundred acre bed,) in Connecticut, near railroad depot, at a low price. Parties having the money and meaning business may answer. Others need not. Address O. D. C., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—60,000 ACRES land in Tennessee; 70,000 acres in North Carolina; 20,000 acres mineral land in North Carolina; 500 acres coal land in Schuylkill County, Penn.; 500 Farms in Virginia and North Carolina. JONES, HUTCHINSON & CO., No. 110 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOboken, N. J., one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn, on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

NICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A BARGAIN, NEAR NEW-BRUNSWICK—25 acres superior land, fine modern cottage, 10 fine rooms, good barn, carriage-house, &c.; house beautifully shaded; must be sold; $7,500; terms easy. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone house, with new brown-stone hand-rails and balisters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of the railroad station, a two-story cottage house, containing ten rooms, with half an acre of ground; good water, young fruit trees, vines and shrubbery. Apply to L. P. TAYLOR, South Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY PLACE, about two miles below Hyde Park Village, comprising mansion house, having fine view of the Hudson, together with farm and farm buildings. Apply, for further particulars, to ABNER L. ELY, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE elegant residence, No. 168 President-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn, with ground adjoining, (in garden,) if desired; terms favorable. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE No. 2 2d-place, Brooklyn, with stable; also, the handsome house, No. 20 2d-place. Can be seen by applying at No. 18 2d-place. For terms, &c., apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, IMMEDIATE possession; 35 acres; variety of fruit; healthy; delightfully situated at Brooklyn Lake, near Plainfield, N. J.; price, $8,000; one-half on mortgage. MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 189 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, FINELY located in Westchester County, near depot, under high state of cultivation; good buildings, choice fruit and shade; immediate possession. S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

100 FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS for sale, desirably situated at Bloomfield, Rahway, Orange and New-Brunswick, at prices from $3,000 to $20,000. S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN New-Rochelle, 6 minutes' walk from depot, or Long Island Sound; good view and fine shade trees. Apply to WM. PINKNEY, No. 58 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT OF 15 ACRES, 13 miles from New-York; good buildings, fruit, &c. Also 30 acres, good buildings. Price $4,500. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 364 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR DESIRABLE LOTS of ground, Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14, situate on north side of 77th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to JEWELL, HARRISON & CO., No. 27 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, house and grounds of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON THE WEST SIDE of 3d-av., between 108th and 109th sts., with the buildings thereon. For full particulars apply to P. A. LEHMAN, No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 1.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT at half its value, 30 miles distant, by rail or steam, 50 acres, oysters, clams and fish in abundance. Inquire of W. A. LILLENDAHL, No. 64 John-st., up stairs.

SIX YEARS' LEASE FOR SALE IN A desirable part of the City, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—An elegant country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, furnished throughout complete, and unsurpassed in all respects for its size, (10 acres;) possession can be had at once, if desired. Apply for further particulars to HOMER MORGAN, Esq.

FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON LONG ISLAND.—The undersigned offer at private sale the residence of the late Jas. Wotherspoon, situated on Manhasset Neck, Long Island, about 22 miles from New-York, and of easy success, both by steamboat and railroad. The place contains about 45 acres, 20 of which are woodland and lawn, the balance under cultivation. The house has been built about 7 years, is 35 by 70 feet, contains 16 rooms besides the attic story, and is in good repair. There is also a fine barn, carriage-house, tool and wood house, and a gardener's cottage. The land is well stocked with large and small fruits, extends to the water, and has a fine beach on which a bathing-house is erected. Fine boating and fishing. To parties wishing a healthy and elegant country residence at a moderate cost, this offers an opportunity seldom met with. Apply to WOTHERSPOON BROS., No. 262 West 13th-st., THOMAS CHALMERS, No. 71 Varick-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The handsome residence situated at Schodack Landing, on the east bank of the Hudson River, 12 miles south of Albany, two minutes' walk from the depot; house is of brick, two stories, with basement and attic; 56 feet front and 34 deep; two fronts, one on the street and the other facing and commanding a splendid view of the Hudson River; the lot contains about 1½ acres of ground, with an abundance of fruit of all kinds; the house can be sold or let, with or without the furniture, for four or five months; also, the horse and carriage; terms easy; the object for selling or letting can be explained by interview. Inquire of MEEKER & NORTHRUP, No. 6 Dey-st., New-York, or of S. R. SPRINGSTEIN, Schodack Landing, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE RESIdence on Palisade-av., one of the best situations in the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country; the house was built three years ago by the present owner, for his own occupancy, in the best manner, and contains twenty rooms; has every convenience and comfort—furnaces, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c., all in perfect order; a large piazza extending on two sides; the grounds consist of one acre; is well stocked with choice shrubbery and a great variety of fruit, all in vigorous growth; large barn and carriage-house, with other suitable outbuildings, making one of the most delightful residences in the town. For further particulars, apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st.; to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers; or to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, New-York.

TO CAPITALISTS, SAVINGS BANKS, &c.—For sale, the valuable angle of ground, with the improvements thereon, formed by the intersection of Ninth and Stuyvesant-sts., fronting 3d-av., the Bible House and Cooper Union, being 24 feet in front and 110 in rear, with an average depth of 144 feet on Stuyvesant and Ninth sts. The property, in its present shape, will pay a good interest on the price asked for it; two first-class dwelling-houses, with stables, being thereon.

The front of the angle being vacant, and having a street front of 165 feet, is well adapted for a Savings Bank, or other institution requiring a permanent situation.

For particulars inquire of S. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st., basement, or Post-office Box No. 3,967.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN WESTchester County, and 12 to 14 miles from the City Hall. It is one of the most elegant, commodious and expensive mansions in the country; dwelling of elegant architecture and unusual dimensions; carriage-house and stables on a large scale; conservatory, green-houses and graperies, now in the most forward and flourishing condition, and unsurpassed in quantity or quality. The grounds are about 100 acres, and in fine condition. This property is now offered for sale in consequence of the death of the owner. For further particulars, and permits to view the place, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON BERGEN HEIGHTS, N. J.—A large, beautiful mansion, commanding a most magnificent view of the surrounding country, with fine stable, hennery, &c.; plenty of shade and fruit trees of the very choicest kinds; the grounds contain over one acre, and neatly laid out; 30 minutes from Jersey City by the horse-cars; price $20,000. To those who wish to purchase a fine place a chance like this is seldom offered. The owner would take in part payment a small farm, not over one hour from New-York. Apply to HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, No. 28 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, NEW-YORK, A tract of land of nearly one hundred acres, three-fourths of a mile from the railroad depot. It has a fine pond of spring water on nearly its highest point; is beautifully wooded, and has fine views of the Hudson River; could be made, without large expenditure, one of the most attractive places on the river, or is capable of division into four or five places of nearly equal advantages; price $35,000. Address X, Box No. 119 New-York Post-office.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT NESHANIC, N. J., 45 miles from New-York by New-Jersey Central Railroad; 10 minutes' walk from depot; large modern two-story frame house, 12 fine rooms; large barn, carriage-house, stables. Also, good tenant's house; 5 rooms; about 50 bearing fruit trees, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. Also, all kinds small fruit in garden. Price $15,000, one-half cash, or will exchange for improved City property. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

$5,000.—FOR SALE—A VALUABLE manufacturing business now in successful operation; established three years, staple goods, ready sale, orders on hand equal to price asked; tools, lathes and machinery all complete; employs twelve to fifteen hands, and may be increased indefinitely; rent and steam-power only $500 a year; reason for selling, other business on hand, and must sacrifice one or the other. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 126 Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A COTTON PLANTATION IN Claiborne County, Miss., of 1,400 acres very fine hill land, 12 miles from Grand Gulf; improvements in tolerably good condition, plenty of wood, abundance of fruit and the health of the place undoubted; if disposed of soon will be sold at $15 per acre; half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply by letter for further particulars to

W. A. WHITEHEAD, Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED. at White Plains, half a mile from the railroad depot, the residence of Robert Cochran, Esq., consisting of a large and handsome three-story brick dwelling, with 10 acres of ground, beautifully situated and laid out in lawn and garden; the house is in good order, and has gas throughout; large barn and carriage-house on the premises. For further particulars and permits to view the premises, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st.

HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—A recently built, commodious dwelling-house containing 18 rooms and all modern conveniences, with sufficient grounds, situated on Hudson Terrace, commanding a magnificent view of river and mountain scenery.

Possession given immediately. Inquire of WM. E. WARREN, Newburgh, or D. W. C. FALLS, No. 30 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, just completed, containing 17 rooms, replete with all modern improvements, together with large carriage-house and stable, and one and a half acres of land, situate on the easterly shore of the Hudson, distant about 10 miles from Hudson River Railroad Depot at 30th-st. More land can be had if desired. For terms and particulars apply to E. D. EWEN, No. 22 Duane-st., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, furnished, or to exchange for a small New-York or Brooklyn house, well located, one of the most desirable houses in the place, with one acre well improved; surrounding improvements first-class; near depot; excellent spring water, &c. Price $14,000. Rent for four or five months $400 per month. Apply to J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner Church and Worth-sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FORTY MINUTES from New-York, with hourly connection by railroad, of about 8 acres, with modern house, nearly new, containing 14 rooms, finished in the best manner, with marble mantels, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; handsome carriage-house and plency of fruit; more land may be had if desired; will be sold very low. Address Box No. 367 Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR FARM OF 200 ACRES, twenty miles from New-York, in New-Jersey, near railroad depot, in a very healthy location; good, roomy house, with fine lawn, well shaded; fine large barn, apple and pear orchards; soil excellent, and the place in fine order; will be sold low. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 192 Chambers-st., New-York.

FINE HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE TEAM, 15 hands, trot in 2:45; one team, 16 hands, suitable for family or saddle use, very stylish; one fine 16-hand horse, suitable for family, buggy or saddle; trots 3¼; price $1,000. Apply at No. 638 Broadway, or at stable No. 268 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSE AND LOT UP City, $4,000; house and lot, Brooklyn, $2,500; lots $15 each in village of churches, stores, schools; 25 miles, 1 hour by cars, away from cholera rents. Farm, good house, 15 acres, $1,500. VAN VECHTEN, 83 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., A new house, containing 12 rooms, with 2½ acres of land. Inquire at the spar-yard, foot of 3d-st., East River.

$7,000 WILL PURCHASE A FINE farm, 75 acres; good house, barn, &c., in order; fruit in abundance; pleasantly situated 20 miles from New-York, near depot; terms easy. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR BUY, A FARM OF 40 to 60 acres, within 30 miles of New-York; fair buildings, fruit and wood required; possession 1st September. Address, stating location, rent and full particulars, S. L. BELL, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS quite alone wishes to find, either in the City or vicinity, a large, comfortable bedroom, (or a small room with sitting-room attached,) without board; must be pleasantly situated, and not more than an hour distant, per railroad, ferry or otherwise, from Madison-square; would contract per month, quarter or year; best of references given and required. Address, stating terms, N., Box No. 1,679 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—A small or medium sized house, in a pleasant and agreeable neighborhood in this City. Address, with price, Box No. 2,398 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, for three months from July 1, within 20 miles of the City, not less than eight rooms. Address T. J. S., Box No. 992 Post-office, New-York, stating terms, &c.

WANTED, FOR CASH—A MEDIUM-SIZED house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, west of 4th-av; price about $10,000. Address B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

APARTMENTS WANTED—CONTAINING six rooms, for a respectable family, below 40th-st. For particulars, inquire by letter or call at No. 704 Broadway, up stairs.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av. A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NOW IN THE PORT OF BALTImore, the light-draught, low-pressure, double-engine steamer FANNIE LEHR.

Length on deck.

Breadth of beam.

Depth of hold.

Draws light only thirty (30) inches; has very large capacity for cargo; has carried 600 bales cotton; has five state-rooms; cabin on upper deck; now ready for business.

Also, the steamer HARRY CARROLL.

Length on deck, 130 feet.

Breadth of beam, 18 feet.

Depth of hold.

Will carry 300 bales cotton; draws light, less than three feet; in fine order, with new boiler; two high-pressure engines. For terms apply to

J. BRANDT, JR., Baltimore.

TO LET.

LAKE MAHOPAC, PUTNAM COUNTY. To rent, for the Summer months, a furnished cottage, containing 12 rooms; one of the most healthy and pleasant places in the State, 5 miles from Croton Falls depot, Harlem Railroad; good boating, excellent water and pleasant groves near the house; wagon-house and stable attached. Apply to Dr. CARMAN, on the premises, or at No. 117 East 24th-st., near 4th-av., after 6 P. M.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, CARmanville, a furnished house, containing about 12 rooms, gas, water, range; coach-house, garden ready made; stages and railroad cars, one hour to City Hall. Possession immediately; situation high and healthy. A. B. MILLS, No. 117 Nassau-st., Room No. 24, or 156th-st. and 10th-av.

TO LET—FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS, OR longer, a most desirable country place, completely furnished, including horses, carriages and coachman; fine vegetable and fruit gardens, ice-house, billiard-table, &c., ready for immediate occupation; it will only be let to a party in every way satisfactory to the owner. Apply this week to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, A fully furnished dwelling, 11 rooms, vegetable garden, fruit and shade, barn attached, pleasantly located in West Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass.; daily communication with New-York by four different routes; terms moderate. For particulars, address or apply to S. HOOPER, Pier No. 24 North River.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT AT Yonkers, 1¼ miles from depot, with one acre of ground, stable, carriage-house, &c.; garden planted; house in midst of fruit and shade trees and in beautiful order; rent, from middle of June to middle of September, $300 per month.

JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—To gentlemen, comprising parlor floor of three rooms, and large rooms in second and third stories; house first class, with all modern improvements, and location convenient to the best restaurants and hotels; references required. Apply at No. 132 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONTAINing 13 rooms, 35 miles from New-York; stables, carriage-house and large garden attached; half a mile from salt water; plenty of shade trees, and fruit in abundance. Inquire or address JNO. WHITE'S SONS, No. 290 Gold-st., Brooklyn. Rent $400.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 42 Union-square, for one, two, three, five or ten years, for business or for a dwelling; lot 26.6x125; house will be put in thorough order, (painting, &c.) For permits, and other information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET WITHOUT BOARD—TO TWO single gentlemen, one large and one small neatly-furnished rooms, in a pleasant house, quiet family, no children or boarders; desirable and convenient neighborhood. No. 303 Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO RENT, A HOUSE neatly furnished, near the depot; high and healthy location; containing eight rooms; price $500 for four months. G. SPAULDING, No. 62 Broadway; or ELBERT WHITE, Stamford.

HOUSES TO RENT—WITH POSSESSION, furnished or unfurnished; rents low to good responsible tenants; also, parts of houses and large floors. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av. A private house for sale cheap.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY GENteel, three-story, high-stoop, brick house, situate at No. 250 West 13th-st.; rent, $1,000; will be let in floors to respectable parties; possession immediately. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 238 West 34th-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AT Rye, Westchester County; lawn runs to the water; fine location; good neighborhood; boating, bathing and fishing. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS WILL let, furnished, a suite of rooms on second story to a party of gentlemen or to a small family, with privilege of keeping house; modern improvements. Apply at No. 75 East 52d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., for three days.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, ON second floor, to let, separately or together; also three bedrooms, all newly furnished; several restaurants in the vicinity. Apply to 68 Lexington-av., corner of 26th-st.

IMPORTANT TO THOSE WANTING A first-class boarding or club house. No. 40 Washington-square is to let, with immediate possession.

JAMES ROWE, No. 758 Third-av.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—TO LET, FOR THE season, a furnished house, with garden, &c., at North Conway, N. H. Address No. 78 Mount Vernon-st., Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT.—SEVERAL FURNISHED COTtages in the best locations to let at moderate rates. Map of Newport can be seen at my office. G. W. SIMMONS, JR., No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT RYE, within four minutes' walk of the depot, with garden, barn, &c.; location healthy; grounds high and dry. Inquire of LOUIS B. LODER, No. 315 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FOR the Summer at Waterbury, Conn.; fine large house, extensive grounds, good fruit. Inquire at No. 2 Neilson-place.

TO LET ON LONG ISLAND—A HOUSE AND grounds, very pleasantly situated, with a variety of fruit. For particulars inquire of W. M. TERRY, No. 106 South-st.

AT 758 THIRD-AV.—TO LET, HOUSES REplete with all improvements, from $7, $8, $18, and up to $4,000. Full particulars as above. JAMES ROWE.

TWO PARLORS, EACH WITH A BEDROOM adjoining, elegantly furnished, to let at No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED rooms, with use of bath-room, at No. 51 West 44th-st. Terms low, and references exchanged.

TO RENT—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., NEW house, stable and grounds, near depot. Apply to JOSEPH MORRISON.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, THE VERY large and elegant brown-stone mansion, No. 23 East 22d-st. Apply on premises before 11 o'clock.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, 30x75, ON SECOND floor; also light front room, at Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE NO. 590 BROADWAY, under the Metropolitan Hotel, will be to let about August 1. Apply to WM. GALE, Jr., on the premises.

TO LET—STORES, LOFTS, HOUSES AND apartments, furnished rooms in different parts of the City. No. 704 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, TO one or two gentlemen, without board, at No. 74 Rivington-st., 3d door east of Allen-st.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT No. 116 West 4th-st., fronting Washington-square.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865.

Messrs. Nichols & Tompkins,
Newark, N. J.:

SIRS:

I have tried for several months your Patent Saddle Cloth, and pronounce it the best I have ever known used for saving the backs of horses. It should come into general use for cavalry service, or where horses are much used under the saddle.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, LANCASTER, Ohio, July 9, 1865.

Dan'l F. Tompkins,
Newark, N. J.:

DEAR SIR:

I am just home from Nashville, and find yours of June 29.

I did receive a Patent Saddle Cloth, but at the hands of Gen. Donelson, at Nashville, in May, 1864. I used it all my Georgia and Carolina march, and think very well of it indeed. I rode mostly two horses, alternate days, and both horses have as clean and sound backs to-day as when I started from Nashville. This is the best test you could have of your patent. I saw many officers using the same.

Yours, truly,
W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

FROM MAJOR-GEN. J. H. WILSON.
WILMINGTON, Del., April 2, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:

I inclose herewith $113, for saddle, bridle, &c., received some time ago, and very satisfactory.

Col. Andrews bids me return his thanks for the saddle pad which you were good enough to present to him.

I have one which was sent to me over two years ago by the Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, and which I have used constantly ever since. I was requested to make a report upon the same, but the war having ended I have never done so. I have no hesitancy, however, in saying, I regard the felt cloth which you have patented the best arrangement I have ever used for preventing injury to the horse's back by hard riding and continuous pressure of the saddle.

I had originally supposed the cloth would gall the horse's back by becoming encrusted with sweat and dust, but it bears washing admirably, and can be kept perfectly plaint and clean by a little attention; mine has been washed but once since I first began to use it, and as it has certainly traveled as far as any other saddle blanket or pad used in the war, it may be fairly regarded as fully tested.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
J. H. WILSON.

Messrs. NICHOLS & TOMPKINS,
No. 1 Broad-st.
Newark, N. J.

INODOROUS DISINFECTING FLUID OF 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Thousands of gallons were used in 1843 and '48 in the hospitals, prisons, hotels and private dwellings with unqualified success; it does not smell or stain, and may be sprinkled in sick rooms, water-closets, &c., and all effluvias instantly disappear.

For sale by the manufacturer,
J. W. FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 55 Cedar-st., N. Y.

JOHN McB. DAVIDSON & CO.,
Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
VAULT DOORS, IRON SHUTTERS,
And IRON WORK of all kinds, RAILROAD CHECKS,
PADLOCKS, &c.
☞ Enameled and Plain Hollow and Stove Ware.
GILBERT C. DAVIDSON.

PERSONS WHO FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES who were credited to the County of New-York, wholly or in part, on the call of Dec. 19, 1864, are requested to file in this office, No. 73 Duane-st., the required papers, properly executed, on or before the first day of September, 1866, in order that the account may be closed with the Pay Department of the State of New-York.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY.—The attention of the trade is called to our large assortment of children's carriages, now ready for delivery.

D. T. WASHBURN,
Nos. 130 and 132 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

A GENTLEMAN RETURNING TO EUROPE desires to enter into arrangements with a first-class Land Company, or others wishing to dispose of their property there. Address, with full details, LANDS, EUROPE, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, NURSES AND OTHERS.—Fresh lot of Romish CAMOMILE FLOWERS, consisting of twenty (20) barrels, at 20c. per pound. For sale at No. 24 Mott-st. J. CLINE.

FOR SALE—A HERRING FIRE-PROOF SAFE, adapted for jewelers or watch importers. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A SOAP BOILER. ADDRESS BOX No. 2,352 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN OFFICE PARTITION, WITH windows and doors. Address Box No. 2,352 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, FLIES IN THE WEB and ON HIS LAST LEGS. Characters by John Brougham, Miss Prentice, Miss Mary Carr, Mrs. C. Walcot, Jr., C. Walcot, J. G. Burnett, W. S. Andrews.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SOLDIER IN LOVE, THE NYMPHS AND THE BUTTERFLY and THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BORN TO GOOD LUCK and HANDY ANDY. Characters by Dan Bryant, Miss Rosa Cooke, and other members of the Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amelia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE FEMALE DETECTIVE and JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEYS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FENIAN RAIDERS—DON'T SHOOT, ANNA MARIA JONES, NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND, &c.

PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM,
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY OPEN AND FREE.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, CLOSING CONCERT OF THE NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. DOOLITTLE called up a resolution offered by him yesterday, calling upon the President for information in his possession as to the departure of Austrian troops for Mexico, which was passed. A bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad was taken up, and after discussion, postponed. Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill was resumed, and several amendments adopted. The amendment placing $160,000 at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury for clerks' salaries, was agreed to by a vote of 23 to 14. Mr. GARRETT DAVIS offered an amendment appropriating twenty millions to be paid to the loyal owners of slaves mustered into the military service. Mr. VAN WINKLE addressed the Senate on the Five Per Cent. Funding Bill. The House joint resolution for defraying the expenses attending the exhibition of American products at the Paris Exposition, was called up. It appropriates in all about $130,000 in coin. Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that the bill should not take effect until an answer be received from the French Government that the French troops shall be withdrawn from Mexico.

In the House, Mr. STEVENS introduced a substitute for the bill introduced by him on the 28th of May, to enable the States in rebellion to regain their privileges in the Union; which was ordered to be printed. Mr. HIGHBY, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported back with amendments, the bill granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed. The Senate amendments to the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States were then brought before the House. After several speeches the previous question was seconded and Mr. STEVENS closed the debate in favor of the Senate amendments, which were adopted by a vote of 120 to 32.

GENERAL NEWS.

Dr. SWAN, of Providence, has published a communication in the Boston *Medical Journal*, in which he expresses the opinion that the cholera in its present development in Europe is in many respects unlike the epidemic of former years. Though severe in some places, it has not been so wide-spread and generally prevalent; it did not continue to show itself through the Winter in England and France as in the Winters of 1848 and 1853; as the Spring opens it has not appeared in England, and has not appeared so generally in emigrant vessels as in those years. If it does obtain a foothold at all in this country, he believes it will be to a limited extent only, and will not be severe except where the local causes are unusually bad.

The ground for the new gymnasium at Dartmouth College was broken on the 22d ult. GEORGE H. BISSELL, of New-York, a graduate of 1845, gives $24,000 for its erection. The subscriptions for the new Alumni Hall have reached nearly $8,000, including one of $2,500 from Chief-Justice CHASE, who will be present at the Commencement this year, it being the the thirtieth anniversary of his graduation. A department of natural history has been established under charge of Prof. FAIRBANKS. Prof. AIKEN will resign his Latin professorship at the close of the year.

An ex-lieutenant of volunteers in Pennsylvania has written a letter to Secretary MCCULLOCH, enclosing $25, and makes the statement that it seemed to him that the amount inclosed justly belonged to the United States. He served in the army seven days after he was mustered out, and was paid to the date his service ended, instead of the date of muster out. He added that if the Secretary believed the money was due the Government he wished it properly appropriated, but if not to return the amount.

Since the Spring opened there have been built in New-Brunswick seventy-one vessels, measuring in the aggregate 47,578 tons. Only five are of less than 300 tons, and twenty of them are over 1,000 tons each. On the whole coast of New-England there have been a less number built than in this single British province. Our high duties on materials and the expense of labor cause this.

The ship *Simla* was taken recently from this port to Portsmouth, N. H., where she is owned, for repairs. On Thursday last a Committee of caulkers from this City visited Portsmouth, and the caulkers at work on the vessel struck for higher wages on the same day, demanding $4 per day, when they had received $3. Their demand was not acceded to and work stopped.

St. Mary's Academy and Convent, at Somerset, Ohio, an institution under the control of the Dominican Sisters, was burned on the 7th inst. The fire caught in the laundry. The building was a four-story brick structure, 100 by 150 feet. It was occupied by 125 pupils and 50 sisters. The total amount of insurance is only $5,000, several policies having recently expired. The loss is about $60,000.

In addition to those already announced, the President has appointed, among the ten cadets at large for West Point, CHARLES SCHOFIELD, a brother of Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD.

On the night of Friday, the 8th inst., the Passaic County Bank at Paterson was robbed of about $95,000 in cash, notes, drafts, &c. The large iron safe was opened without the use of powder. The cash taken amounted to about $10,000, mostly in United States notes, bonds, &c. The *Press* learns that the loss will not at all affect the stability of the Bank.

The New-Haven *Palladium* announces that the Undine Boat Club of Yale has accepted a challenge from the Boat Club of the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard, to complete with them at Worcester at the time of the annual College regatta in July. This is the first contest between the scientific schools of the two Universities.

Cotton in Georgia has commenced to blossom. The recent rains have overwhelmed the crop in many places with grass. Wheat throughout the State is harvested, and although the crop turns out better than was feared some time ago, it is by no means excellent.

One of the objects of Gen. GRANT'S visit to St. Louis was to dispossess a tenant occupying some property belonging to the General, and who refused to give it up, being determined to "fight it out on that line all Summer."

Rev. WM. BLYTHE, a Methodist preacher at Greensboro, Ga., undertook to beat a negro in the old-fashioned style, a few days ago; but the negro fractured Mr. BLYTHE'S skull with a heavy stone, so that he is not expected to survive.

The Chicago *Post* announces the name of Gen. HASBROUCK DAVIS as one of its editors and proprietors, the firm name being BLAKELY BROTHERS & DAVIS. Mr. DAVIS is a son of the late Gov. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, and was formerly a Unitarian minister.

There were only six persons in Memphis in 1861 that voted against secession. Now there are not less than 600 persons each one of whom claims to be one of the six.

Information has been received at the office of the Lighthouse Board that the lighthouse at Bay Point, Port Royal Harbor, was entirely destroyed by a tornado which visited that vicinity on the 29th ult.

The Newark *Evening Courier*, a new double sheet daily paper, appears this week in Newark, N. J. The managing editor is FRANK W. POTTER, lately of the Trenton *Monitor*.

A Concord paper states that the seats in the New-Hampshire State Capitol, recently rebuilt, are "guiltless of upholstery, except when covered with *Reps*."

The House Committee on Pensions are preparing, it is reported, a bill which will give to the widows of soldiers and sailors $2 a month extra for each of their children.

A National Cemetery is to be established at Fredericksburgh for the interment of 12,000 Union soldiers killed near there and at Chancellorsville.

Gen. TILLSON telegraphs Gen. HOWARD that he has not suppressed the *Loyal Georgian* at Augusta, but that it is published as regularly as usual.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration before the City Government of Baltimore on the 4th of July.

The School Board of Cincinnati have recently increased the salaries of all teachers in the public schools of that city 10 per cent.

Vigilance Committees have been organized in Southwest Missouri to exterminate the horse-thieves, two of whom were hung under Lynch law last week.

The Utica and Whitesboro' street railroad has just been completed.

LOCAL NEWS.

The ship carpenters' strike in this city, which commenced on the 2d of April, the mechanics demanding that eight hours should constitute a day's work, has terminated. The men have returned to their work under the old system. The caulkers, who also struck for the same, still make a show of holding out, but so many of them have returned to the ship yards that there is no scarcity of hands. The eight-hour system is thus proved to be impracticable in New-York.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, JOSEPH BLAKE, JOHN MULLIGAN and THOMAS GREEN were convicted of burglary, and all the prisoners being young, they were sent to the House of Refuge. JAMES ANDERSON and FRANK HOWARD, for grand larceny, were sent to State Prison for two years and six months. JOSEPH MURPHY, for obtaining goods under false pretences, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

At Police trials, yesterday, before Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MANIERRE, City Judge RUSSEL, Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER, Dr. E. B. DALTON and Mrs. Dr. MARY E. WALKER were the conspicuous complainants and witnesses. Mrs. WALKER complained of an arrest which grew out of her peculiarity of dress. The Board decided that policemen cannot rightfully arrest a woman for appearing in the streets in what is is known as the Bloomer costume.

The General Term of the Supreme Court of this District, by an order made yesterday, directed that the name of THOMAS J. E. STOWELL be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counsellors of the court. All the papers in the case have been filed in the clerk's office. The reason for this action on the part of the Court is that STOWELL was found guilty of malfeasance in office.

The Third Brigade of the National Guard, Brig.-Gen. HALL commanding, assembled yesterday at East New-York for a general field day. The attendance was fair and the drill a success. The rain which prevailed at noon did damp the ardor of the troops, as it did the ground, thereby causing great inconvenience. About 2,000 men were under arms.

Miss SARAH KELLY, of Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, died of cholera on Tuesday night, after a sickness of thirty-six hours. The last report from the cholera-ship is dated yesterday. There were, on the 12th, 44 patients; 3 were received yesterday morning; 2 died, and 45 were under treatment when the quarantine boat left.

Treasurer MANIERRE, of the Excise Board, had received from licenses, at the hour of closing his office, yesterday, $840,000. Justice J. H. CORNWELL, of Brooklyn, sent in $1,200, which he received from fines under the Excise Law in May last. In his county 143 cases of violation of the Excise Law are to go before the Grand Jury on Monday next.

The case of STRONG *vs.* BENNETT, was called yesterday at 10 A. M., but it was not till 1½ P. M. that the Judge decided against the motion to postpone. A Jury was then empanneled, and an adjournment was taken until to-day at 10 A. M.

The motion for an injunction in the case of FALK *vs.* The Board of Excise, which was to be argued in the Common Pleas yesterday, before Judge CARDOZO, was adjourned until Friday next, owing to the engagements of the counsel for the plaintiff.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in West Houston-street, causing considerable damage to the buildings and workshops congregated there. The aggregate loss is about $25,000.

Two decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court of this City. The cases are entitled SMITH S. EATON *vs.* JULIA D. EATON, and ANNETTE B. MUIR *vs.* ALEXANDER MUIR.

The Court of Appeals having denied the murderers, FERRIS and FRIERY, a new trial, District-Attorney HALL will make a motion for re-sentence of death on both prisoners in a day or two.

ROGER LAMB, the unhappy man who killed his wife in Oak-street on the 12th of February, 1865, and whose case was appealed and a new trial ordered, died at the Blackwell's Island Hospital on Tuesday.

District-Attorney HALL has prepared one hundred and forty-seven cases against liquor dealers for violation of the Excise Law, for the delectation of the Grand Jury next Monday.

The scholars of the Alanson M. E. Sunday School held a Strawberry Festival and Musical Entertainment at their church in Norfolk-street. It was well attended and admirably conducted.

Hon. M. F. ODELL, Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, died at his residence, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

The price of Gold advanced to 146 ℔ cent. yesterday, on a larger export demand for the steamers *Persia* and *Marathon* than was expected. United States Stocks closed firm; the Railway speculation irregular in demand, and the operations not very spirited.

A moderate business was reported in most kinds of Produce and Merchandise yesterday. Flour and Oats were lower. Corn was dearer. Cotton less buoyant. Freights were quiet, with 690 vessels of all classes in port.

IMMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.—Some of the Southern papers are attempting to secure the adoption of practical measures to encourage European immigration to the Southern States—a subject to which we have more than once directed public attention. Beside descanting on the advantages of the various States, their adaptation to white labor, and their opportunities for skilled operatives, we are told that industrious emigrants will everywhere be welcomed by the Southern people, and will meet with such encouragement and assistance as may be required in their new situation in a new country. We see by the European papers that the South, as a field for settlement, is attracting attention, both in Great Britain and in Germany, and bodies of emigrants are sailing directly for Southern ports. Texas is attracting most attention, and we doubt not that the few thousands who are making that vast State their destination this year will be followed by tens of thousands next year. Of all the States of the Union, none is, on the whole, better adapted for new settlers than Texas, though between the Potomac and the Mississippi there are abundance of other inviting fields from which to choose.

The Fall Elections—Congress and the Administration.

The *National Intelligencer*, quoting some paragraphs from the Report of the Reconstruction Committee about the South, makes this appeal to us:

> "Now, if in the judgment of the Star-chamber cabal which gives the law to the mass of the Republican Party as to doctrine, the Southern people are no longer subjects of the commonest charity of Mr. FESSENDEN; if they have been growing worse and worse in their conduct ever since the surrender of their armies, we ask of the NEW-YORK TIMES *what will be their opinion of the South when Congress meets in December*, always supposing that said cabal manifests the same degree of proficiency in acrimony that they have exhibited heretofore? *Will they not be still more indurate against Southern representation in Congress?* Especially will it not be so if the Reconstruction Republicans of the North shall follow the advice of the TIMES, *and support the Radical candidates in the Autumn elections?* Their fate being obvious in such a contingency, why not abandon a fatal current, and strike out manfully for the inviting and firm shore of principle? If the late Democrats, so-called, coöperate, so much the more to their credit, and so much the better for our imminently imperiled country."

In reply to this query we have to say—

1. That in our judgment the general sentiment of the Union Party toward the South is *not* becoming "more indurated"—nor more hostile to a proper loyal representation of the Southern States. On the contrary, we believe there is much less of hostility, much less of bitter resistance toward the Southern people in Congress now, than there was at the beginning of the session. If the question could be clearly and distinctly placed before Congress we have very little doubt that loyal members from Tennessee and Arkansas, who can take the oath, would be at once admitted to their seats. The bills still pending on this subject, which have been reported by the Reconstruction Committee, have thus far prevented a fair discussion of the subject. That Committee has blocked the action of Congress and obstructed a decision from the very beginning of the session. But this will not be the case much longer. The bills will soon be out of the way, and then, we have very little doubt, prompt action will be taken in regard to the admission of loyal members from the States we have named. And the sentiment of the people has, in our judgment, from the very outset been in advance of Congress upon this subject. There has been no time since Congress met when a very large majority of the people, and of the Union Party, would not have hailed the admission of the members from Tennessee as at once just and wise.

2. As to the elections of next Fall, the *Intelligencer* misunderstands our sentiments and expectations. If by "Radical candidates" the *Intelligencer* means, as we suppose it does, candidates opposed to the admission of loyal representatives from the Southern States into Congress, we have never indicated any wish for their success, or any purpose to support them. Unless we are greatly mistaken, very few such persons will be put in nomination. We do not for one moment believe that the Union Party will take its stand upon any such platform, or select as its representatives men committed to any such action. There may be districts sufficiently bitter in their hostility to everything Southern, to nominate and even elect men pledged to ignore the right of Southern States to representation altogether, without regard to the character of their people, or of the men whom they may send as their representatives. But they are very few even now, and by next November no man, in our judgment, will improve his chances of an election by opposing the admission of loyal members from any States presenting themselves in an attitude of loyalty to the General Government. That such men, so coming, shall be admitted, will be a fundamental article of the Union creed in the Fall elections.

3. If the "late Democrats, so-called," accept this, and act with Union men who are in favor of it also, we agree with the *Intelligencer* in saying, "so much the more to their credit, and so much the better for our country." That the great body of them will do so, we have very little doubt. We have never doubted that the mass of the Democratic Party was thoroughly loyal, and was only prevented from acting openly in support of the Government by the traditional and, with many, irresistible force of party discipline, and this is now rapidly giving way. The administration of President JOHNSON has furnished all such men solid ground on which they can stand, and has, to all intents and purposes, shattered and destroyed the Democratic organization so far as it hinders any loyal man from acting on his loyal and patriotic instincts. The Democratic Party cannot take ground against the leading measures of this Administration without committing suicide, and driving off the best half of its members by that very act.

4. There are but two classes of persons who will oppose this just and patriotic principle. The first is the "Copperhead" section of the Democratic Party, whose sympathies still linger with the rebellion and its leaders, and who demand the immediate admission of *disloyal* as well as loyal members to seats in Congress. And the other is the extreme wing of the Republican Party, with whom the elevation of the negro race and the establishment of a sectional supremacy in the National Government override all considerations of peace and all desire for harmonious relations, among all sections and all members of the Union. Both the Union and Democratic Parties will be more or less affected by the counsels and the efforts of these two classes. But if the sound, patriotic, loyal, Union-loving members of those parties will act in common, to advance and secure the principles they hold in common—if they will cast aside all questions of mere form, and vote together for those who best represent the measures and principles which both espouse, those principles will rapidly and certainly obtain the ascendancy in Congress and in every department of the National Government. And the first thing for both parties to attend to in this regard is the *nomination* of candidates for Congress at the coming election.

The French in Mexico.

Events are quietly, but gradually and surely indicating that the reported intention of LOUIS NAPOLEON respecting the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico, will be carried out in good faith. An unofficial announcement appeared the other day that seventy-five per cent. of the French soldiers now in Mexico are to be forthwith collected, in proportion, at the cities of Mexico, Puebla and Orizaba, with a view to their departure in November, and that the remaining fourth will follow next Spring. A letter printed in another column this morning, and which we believe proceeds from a source entitled to credence, repeats the statement, and mentions other circumstances which, in conjunction with the withdrawal of troops, leave no room to doubt the earnestness of the French Government. The writer intimates that for all practical purposes the intervention is even now virtually ended; for though the embarkation will not commence until November, there is in the meantime to be no further movement against the Liberals, who may thus measure strength with MAXIMILIAN as effectually as though the last French soldier had already left the soil. Besides consigning his forces to inactivity during the remainder of their stay, NAPOLEON is represented as having closed his Imperial purse against all demands on account of Mexico. Gen. BAZAINE appears to have violated orders to the extent of half a million, in compliance with the supplications of MAXIMILIAN; but the circumstances as narrated by the writer of the letter show how sore is the strait of the Emperor's exchequer, and how stringent are the instructions which have been received from Paris upon the subject.

The end, then, apparently draweth nigh. France will abandon an enterprise which has brought nothing but embarrassment, disaster and humiliation to its promoters; and MAXIMILIAN, although doubtless high-minded and honest in his aspirations, left to his own resources, with no means to sustain his Belgian and Austrian soldiers, and deprived of the *prestige* which a knowledge of French protection secured to him, will not long leave the world in suspense as to his course. Whether he abdicate or not, it is evident that he will by-and-by be environed by such a host of troubles that his retention of a crown stripped of its glory will be extremely difficult, if not impossible.

Thus the sagacity and skill with which this Mexican question has been managed by our Department of State is being conclusively vindicated. So far as a judgment can be formed, it is clear that all which this country has desired is in course of peaceful accomplishment. The intervention of France is to terminate; MAXIMILIAN is to be left to settle his account with the people whom he claims as subjects; the danger of complications involving the United States, which was inevitable so long as French intervention lasted, may be deemed at an end. And all this has been accomplished without any other effort on our part than that of diplomacy—without compromising the rights or the dignity of this country in any particular—and with an effect in Europe that cannot but be favorable to the future influence of the American people abroad. Will the enemies and detractors of Mr. SEWARD be good enough to calculate the probable position of the Mexican question at this moment, had their reckless counsels been followed?

The Panic in London—Relief from New-York.

The last Bank of England return to Wednesday, May 30, shows as follows in the equivalents of our money:

In advances on Government securities		$54,323,190
Other loans		167,237,315
Total advances		$221,560,505
Gold in Issue Department	$57,176,025	
Securities in Issue Dept.	75,000,000—	132,176,025
Total invested		$353,736,530
Private deposits	$103,335,400	
Government deposits	30,942,560	
Circulation out	130,093,975—	264,371,935
Belonging to capital, profits, &c.		$89,365,595

Of the notes from the issue department, all, except $2,077,050, were in the hands of the public. The banking department held only this small reserve, and $2,217,850 in gold and silver change, (kept, to meet demands under £5,) wherewith to respond to the current demands upon it. The Bank had authority from the Government, however, (on the license of May 12,) to make an extra issue of notes on public securities to be lodged in the issue department beyond the £15,000,000 or $75,000,000 limited by the Peel Act of 1844. The struggle of the Bank for the intervening fortnight appears to have been one of false pride rather than of public spirit, with a view *not* to avail of the license of the 12th of May. The Governor and Managers of the Bank thus succeeded in saving their pride, such as it was, but sacrificed the public, and aggravated the very panic and pressure which the Government designed promptly to relieve. Two days after the foregoing return the American Gold began to find its way into the Bank, and upon this the issue of notes would soon be enlarged. Most of the first arrivals of Gold from this side were taken up for the Continent, but this very operation had already turned the exchanges.

Mr. GLADSTONE, after differing with the Government of the United States some year or two since, in our war against domestic treason, not only had the grace, a few weeks since, to acknowledge our power and success in ending the rebellion, but was not ashamed, in presenting his recent budget to the House of Commons, to take a leaf out of our system of revenue and the management of the public debt, to illustrate the slow progress of his own nation. The Government of which he is, next to the First Lord of the Treasury, the most important member, also meant to copy our more flexible system of banking, by supplying additional legal-tender notes to the Bank of England for the relief of the London panic. But the Bank Managers themselves, forgetting nothing and learning nothing since 1844, virtually, by their subsequent conduct, voted their Bank Act inviolable, and its arbitrary limit of twenty-odd years ago part and parcel of the British Constitution itself! And this, too, after applying, in dismay, to the Government, to be saved from the peril of stopping payment themselves!! We submit that they would have been quite as well employed by imitating the example of Mr. GLADSTONE in trusting something to the experience of the United States Treasury, under similar trials of the great commercial classes. The London panic almost immediately reacted on the Anglo-American Bankers and Foreign Importers of New-York. They wanted Gold to an unprecedented amount, as their Cotton Exchanges had not only been arrested, but were in imminent danger, from the alarm in Liverpool, of being returned upon them. Some of them said $10,000,000 would serve; others said $20,000,000 or $25,000,000 might be required. *Fifty millions* were at once placed at their command from the hard-money resources in New-York alone, and the Treasury Office here supplied $35,000,000 of the sum. But to pay for this last-named amount about $46,000,000 in notes were required to be suddenly transferred from the Banks to the Treasury Office. It could not have been done except at the peril of wide spread disaster, had the Treasury of the United States in New-York, like the Bank of England in London, fallen back on its *pride*. Its last sales of Gold on the night of May 21 were openly proclaimed too cheap, and among others by certain parties who could not have paid for their purchases of Gold next day at 130, had the National Bank notes, or greenbacks, been peremptorily demanded to be paid down at the counter of the Treasury before the delivery of the Gold. The general belief was that the money market would be severely tried under any circumstances, and it was believed that the Assistant Treasurer might have bought back, or had thrown back upon his hands, one half of the Gold sold the night before, *had he turned the screw on the Gold buyers.* But in doing so he must have created a needless money panic, to the serious prejudice of all banking and trading interests, most of them having no interest whatever in the movement of Gold, except to have it go where it would prove most useful to the world's commerce and to American credit. This, indeed, would have been copying the widespread folly of the Bank of England. As it was, the momentary inconvenience to the money market—for by wise precaution it proved nothing more—was promptly and most liberally accommodated *by orders from the Government at Washington*, together with instant and judicious exercise of the discretionary authority which the Secretary, to guard against just such emergencies, has always intrusted to his Assistant Treasurer in New-York. In three days the pressure was over, on account of the extraordinary disbursements of the Treasury, by the receipt from the Banks, in payment for Gold, of its Currency obligations *not due;* waiving notice on Certificates of Deposit, and stopping interest on Certificates of Treasury Indebtedness, in order to hasten their presentation, and the release of the large sum of notes suddenly acquired in the way we have pointed out.

Jefferson Davis Again.

The *Tribune* of yesterday says in reference to our remarks on the trial of JEFF. DAVIS:

> "Supposing any part of the foregoing to be true, what is the reason that this atrocious criminal has not ere this been brought to justice? Why has he not even been *indicted* for one of the crimes above charged? Why have such small fry as HAROLD and ATZERODT, WIRZ and Mrs. SURRATT, been arraigned, tried, convicted, sentenced and executed, while this master fiend has not even been indicted? Is there any answer to these questions?"

The proper answer to these questions is, we suppose, that it was found difficult to determine whether DAVIS should be arraigned before a military or a civil tribunal. If held for a political offence, his case would go to a civil Court; and this, as has been always understood, Chief-Justice CHASE refused and refuses to hold. The *Tribune* denies and *admits* this fact.

But it was alleged that DAVIS was guilty of offences which brought him fairly under the jurisdiction of a military Court. This was Judge HOLT'S opinion. We certainly agree with the *Tribune* that he ought to have been tried months ago. We *believe* that there was evidence enough of his complicity with the assassinations at Washington to have justified his arraignment for those crimes. But even if he had been proven guilty, the *Tribune* would have objected to his execution.

If, however, he is not guilty of murder, he certainly has committed treason, for which he should have been tried; and for this offence he would have been tried long ago, if Chief-Justice CHASE, in whose district the offence was committed, would have held a Court.

The *Tribune* continues thus:

> "'Commute the punishment' into simple banishment of a man who has starved our soldiers by thousands, hired agents to infest our cities with yellow fever, 'murder our citizens, burn our cities, and assassinate our President?' Is that your anti-philanthropy?—your antagonism to a 'craven, white-feathered spirit?' We make no demand and no threat; but if a wretch found guilty of such crimes against human nature shall ever be released from the clutches of justice 'on condition of his leaving the country forever,' that release will raise a storm that we would rather not be called to face. Four years' possession of the White House will be dearly purchased by the man who pays that price for it."

This is in a more manly spirit. It is pleasant to see the *Tribune's* indignation aroused. If convicted of "starving our soldiers," "burning our cities," or "assassinating our President," we should find few if any bold and bad enough to ask for the "simple banishment" of the convict. Mr. GREELEY would, it is true, ask for a "commutation of his punishment," for he objects to hanging anybody.

The circumstances which would lead others to ask for the "banishment" of JEFFERSON DAVIS are these: Governments no longer inflict capital punishment for political offences. If DAVIS had been tried for treason, in setting up a Confederate Government and making war, the public sentiment, abroad and at home, would have demanded a commutation of the punishment. The *Tribune* would have been the first and loudest advocate for his "banishment:"

Again, the *Tribune* says:

> "Most certainly we don't want to shield poisoners, nor murderers of captive soldiers, nor conspirators to assassinate President LINCOLN—not even to the extent of letting them escape the clutches of the law 'on condition of leaving the country;' and, if the ex-rebels have any such miscreants whom they want pardoned or screened from trial, they will necessarily seek sympathy and aid elsewhere. To all 'delay' in the case of such enemies of the human race—that is, all delay not inexorably required by the interests of justice—we are inflexibly, utterly opposed."

This is direct and explicit. But is it sincere? Is the *Tribune* in earnest in saying that it "does not want to shield poisoners, nor murderers of captive soldiers, nor conspirators to assassinate President LINCOLN," from punishment? Why, then, did the *Tribune* object to the trial of DAVIS by court-martial? Why is he so anxious for his release now?

But perhaps the shortest and most conclusive answer to Mr. GREELEY, on this point, is to let Mr. GREELEY answer himself. PROBST, who murdered an entire family, near Philadelphia, was executed last Friday. Here follows Mr. GREELEY'S commentary upon his execution:

> "There is one ugly feature about the death penalty which none of its advocates can modify or hide. It is the fact that in order to inflict it we are forced to aggravate every circumstance that makes murder hideous. Legal murder is done in cold blood; it is long premeditated; it is deaf to every cry, however agonizing, for pity; it is blind to every sign of penitence, however sincere; it takes no thought of the condemned man's relatives, however innocent, whose peace it mars and whose future it blights. Can anything be more cowardly or more bloodthirsty than that a million of men should seize an unarmed fellow creature and slowly strangle him to death?"

PROBST, an "unarmed fellow creature," was "seized and slowly strangled to death."

Who will now say that Mr. GREELEY "wants to shield murderers?"

The Freedmen's Bureau—The Inspecting Generals and their Assailants.

The principle of the *Tribune* is as paradoxical as its philanthropy. Its method of befriending the negroes is as strange as its championship of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Its advocacy of the Freedmen's Bureau is as blind and inconsistent as were its efforts to negotiate a settlement with the rebels through their agents at Niagara.

If the *Tribune's* anxiety for the honor and usefulness of the Bureau have any justification, it is on the supposition that the management of the Bureau has been above suspicion, and that its continuance under the present managers is essential to the safety and improvement of the negroes. On this hypothesis the *Tribune* should welcome every effort to ascertain how the affairs of the Bureau are at present administered, and every suggestion designed to remove maladministration, punish officers chargeable with it, and promote the well-being of the class most directly affected by its operations. The statements obtained upon these points may not always accord with the previously expressed views of our cotemporary. It may occasionally encounter facts at variance with its opinions, and may stumble over falsehoods which it is its duty to expose. Still, with a really honest aim, it would welcome inquiry, especially if conducted subject to the restraints of official responsibility. For the reasonable assumption would be, that if the Bureau is the perfect thing which the *Tribune* continually represents it to be, the public cannot know too much about it, and that, if not perfect, the public are entitled to all accessible knowledge upon the subject.

But the *Tribune* wants only one side of the story. It is never tired of writing and printing concerning the Bureau, but always in a strain of approval and eulogy; and any recital of facts at variance with this conception of the case is pounced upon as an offence calling for summary punishment. Just now it is severe upon the mission and the reports of Generals STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, who, in pursuance of a duty entrusted to them by the Executive, are investigating the operations of the Bureau, the condition of the freedmen, and the policy that may be most advantageously pursued in regard to them. Men more competent for the task could not well have been chosen. Their loyalty has been unassailable, their efficiency as officers unquestionable, and their strictly military position, with nothing to hope and nothing to fear from politicians, seemed to insure a candid reception for their reported results of observation. Their first report, too, relating to the freedmen's affairs in Virginia and North Carolina, was calculated to strengthen this expectation. It displayed a determination to discharge their duty fearlessly and faithfully. That it was not conceived in a spirit of hostility to the negroes, or even of indifference toward them, was rendered apparent by the fact that every wrong presented, every evil described, was a wrong or an evil from which the poor freedmen have suffered, and that every change suggested is a change intended to inure to the freedmen's benefit. It happened, however, that the Inspecting Generals were constrained to narrate circumstances the reverse of favorable to some of the Bureau's agents, and to prefer against others charges discreditable to their humanity and integrity as servants of the Government. Thereupon the *Tribune* became ferocious. Messrs. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON had dared to topple over its cherished idols. They had dared to write statements proving that, howsoever needful and even beneficent the Bureau was in its time, scandalous abuses have crept into its management in some localities, for which abuses divers of the agents are morally and officially responsible. True, the Inspectors adduced freedmen's testimony in support of their averments. They showed that freedmen furnished the grounds of accusation against the agents from whose misconduct the freedmen had been sufferers. And the changes suggested, though fatal to the plans of those who would use the Bureau as a vast partisan machine, were in every instance calculated to promote its efficiency so long as its continuance shall be considered necessary. But the *Tribune* refused to be pleased. And, being displeased, it has addressed itself to the abuse of the Inspectors and the misrepresentation of their labors.

The publication of another report relating, on this occasion, to the working of the Bureau in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, affords the *Tribune* a pretext for a renewal of its assault. It speaks of the "furnishing of such a report" as "a gross impropriety and an inexcusable injury to the officers whom it assails." It designates two Generals whom the country has learned to respect as "peripatetic inspectors" appointed by the President to "collect tattle of all sorts from half reconstructed rebels." It denounces the reports as crowded with "the slanders, the misstatements, the prejudiced versions of facts, the willful lies which enemies of the Bureau are only too happy to supply," and so on through an entire article. There is nothing but slander and unsupported assertion from its beginning to its end. Nor, indeed, considering all things, could there be anything else. For the report assailed is specific in its details, temperate in its tone, manifestly merciful to the freedmen, and just to the Government. It exhibits flagrant cases of extortion, not, however, on the authority of "half reconstructed rebel" tattle, but on the authority of the freedmen who had been imposed upon. It shows neglect where should have been attention, cruelty where kindness ought to have prevailed, and knavery where nothing but official integrity should have been possible. But in reference to these statements there is no unfair generalization. Good officers and bad officers are not confounded. Credit is awarded to efficient agents as freely as censure to agents who have proved themselves inefficient or unworthy. The only approach to generalization being where matters of policy are involved, whether affecting the future administration of the Bureau or the question of its continuance.

As to the prompt publication of the Inspectors' reports, the *Tribune* should be the last journal in the country to complain. Its columns have teemed, for months past, with scraps purporting to convey information, but emanating from irresponsible sources, and evidently intended to feed the feeling upon which gentlemen like Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS propose to operate. It objects to "peripatetic inspectors," but it has had no objection to peripatetic adventurers, and speculators, and mischief-makers, whose lies and exaggerations it has circulated without stint. The idea of "gross impropriety" never affected it while its particular version of the Bureau's operations could be helped by putting words into print. "Impropriety" and "injury" are terms which the *Tribune* employs only when its hobbies are in jeopardy.

The country, we are sure, will not be dissatisfied because the results of the Inspectors' labors are made generally known almost as quickly as they are known by the War Department. Misrepresentation concocted in the interest of professional traders upon philanthropy has had so long a start that there should be no unnecessary delay in the effort to overtake it with the plain, unvarnished truth. Certainly, no judicious friend of the freedmen or the Bureau is likely to demur to the publication of documents which, by directing attention to existing abuses, facilitates necessary reforms. The freedmen have no worse friends than those who would leave them to the mercies of sharpers, whether agents of the Bureau or not. And the Bureau can have no more damaging apologist than he who covers it with indiscriminating eulogy, and would hide from the gaze of the people the blunders or the knavery which have in many instances impaired its usefulness, and entailed suffering upon the race whom its agents are employed to protect.

HEAD-CENTRE STEPHENS.—If the belligerent demonstration of the Roberts faction of the Fenians has collapsed in the most striking manner, the monetary campaign of Head-Centre STEPHENS has thus far been a no less notable failure. Mr. STEPHENS wanted only money in this country—money for the "men in the gap"—the sinews of war for the soldiers of revolt who were ready for the field in Ireland. But from all that we hear, we fear that he has not yet raised enough to make it worth while to make any remittances, or to make it worth while to open a bank account here. Nor are his prospects for the Summer at all exhilarating. The enthusiastic Celts have not been at all enthusiastic about him in his travels; and at his public appearances he has frequently been treated like a suspicious character, and has had long lists of the most impertinent and discreditable questions put to him, to which he was required to furnish answers categorically. It must be now evident to Mr. STEPHENS himself that the millions of dollars which were promised him from this country for use in Ireland will never be realized. Not only this, but it is evident he can never raise any amount that could be of any service in conducting a war against British power in Ireland. It would, therefore, be more creditable in him to abandon at once any further attempts to raise any more greenbacks from his countrymen in America.

THE STRIKE.—There is reason to believe that justice and reason are resuming their influence over men and minds so strangely deluded as, by bringing the great industrial enterprises of our City to a stand-still, to deprive themselves of that employment needful to the health and happiness of their families. Some of the ship-carpenters have gone to work, and others are preparing to follow a sensible example.

This has been a protracted and expensive struggle. The operatives have been determined and persistent—the employers firm, but conciliatory. Except in committing the great error of refusing to exchange an ordinary day's work for $4 50, the men have behaved very well. None of the excesses frequently resorted to on such occasions have been committed.

In this country, where mechanical labor is always in demand, there is no danger from capital. It cannot, if it would, oppress labor, and especially the labor of men. It is different, we regret to say, with women and children. These weaker and more dependent classes are at the mercy of capital, and employers often hold the faces of those who have "nothing to wear" too close to the grindstone.

ITALY.—The most difficult force now to be dealt with, in securing the continuance of peace in Europe, is the belligerent feeling of Italy. The outbreak of war or the continuance of peace between Austria and Prussia is very much matter of diplomacy and negotiation. It is in the hands of statesmen and ministers, and may be settled by a conference. But in Italy the whole people are under a warlike enthusiasm; volunteers are flocking in vast numbers to the standard of GARIBALDI, and the condition of the Kingdom is such as to make war almost a national necessity. The correspondents in Italy all write that the stability and internal peace of the new Kingdom would be greatly endangered by a failure on the part of the Italian Government to strike the great foe at this opportunity. In such a state of affairs, the patchwork of the diplomatists is not likely to prove of much avail; and when once GARIBALDI leaves his island home and places himself actually at the head of the volunteer army of Italy, there will be war, despite all counteracting influences.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Collector SMYTHE has appointed THOMAS MCELRATH a Deputy. This is eminently an appointment "fit to be made."

ALBANY.

The Extra Session of the Senate.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 13.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock.

Mr. SHAFER, counsel for Judge SMITH, asked permission to prove that the message of the Governor transmitting the charges against him (SMITH) was taken from the Senate to the Executive Chamber without leave, and materially altered by the Governor without the knowledge of the Senate.

After argument on the proposition the Senate went into secret session, and concluded to allow evidence to be taken on the point raised.

Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD, Col. HASTINGS, Private Secretary to the Governor; JAMES TERWILLIGER, Clerk of the Senate, and GEORGE W. DEMERS, Reporter for the *Evening Journal*, were sworn, their testimony clearly establishing the fact that the message was taken from the Senate after its delivery to that body, and material alterations made to it in the Executive Chamber.

Recess till 4 o'clock P. M.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 13.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, June 14: Nos. 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Deplorable State of Affairs in Michoacan—Fighting at Mazatlan and Hemosillo—Capture of the Parties that Attacked the Belgian Commissioners at Rio Frio—Reported Pacification of Huesteca—Seizure of Cannon and Arms.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 9, 1866.

The English mail steamer from Vera Cruz, which arrived here on the 4th, brings news from Mexico to the 28th ult., which, although not important, is still of some interest, as showing the disorganized state of the country, and the obstinacy with which the Republicans dispute the authority of MAXIMILIAN to be their Emperor.

The famous Republican leader REGULES has again entered the State of Michoacan. At last accounts he was at Turicato, and was being joined by various guerrilla parties. The report that the French troops were about to leave this part of the country would, it was feared, give fresh impulse to the efforts of the Republicans. It was expected that REGULES, in conjunction with the bands of RONDA, GARNICA, GONZALES and MENDEZ OLIVARES, would make an attack upon Tacambaro, or some other place that was not strongly garrisoned.

Private letters received at the capital from Morelia speak in disconsolate terms of the deplorable state of affairs in the above named State of Michoacan for the Imperial cause. No sooner are the guerrilla bands driven from one place than they appear in another. One of these bands came lately within a dozen miles of Morelia and left a sad record of its passage in the adjoining farms and estates, every human being, whether laborer, or landowner or steward being carried off with the cattle and expected to give a ransom before he could regain his liberty. In the southern part of the State, which was supposed conquered by the Imperialists, or to use their language, reduced to peace, a guerrilla force made an incursion on the farms in the Valley of Tacambaro and carried off all the workpeople, not leaving a single one. The western part of the same State is full of guerrilla bands, the part that is least disquieted being the eastern portion of the State.

In the north Tula was occupied on the 5th of last month by the Republicans under the command of VARGAS, the Imperialist garrison which was small, having withdrawn without making any show of resistance. The Imperialist accounts say that the Republicans will not hold it long as troops were being concentrated to pursue the bands who have so long kept the State in confusion.

On the Pacific side matters remain in *staty quo;* fighting goes on with alternate success to either side, but the advantage is manifestly for the Republicans, all communication with Mazatlan being prevented. The accounts from there state that since the capture of the *John Stephens* the boldness of the enemy has increased. CORONA's agents have armed a vessel of respectable size to pursue merchant ships in the Gulf of California.

The town of Hemosillo was taken on the 4th ult. by the Republicans, who numbered 800 men, the garrison consisting of 250, including some residents of the place, among whom were forty foreigners, mostly French. The assault began on the 3d and was continued on the following day, when the Republicans were strengthened by a reinforcement of 700 more troops. This addition raised the attacking force to 1,500, of whom more than 500 were cavalry. The Imperialist accounts say that their opponents were enabled to enter by the treachery of four sergeants and some soldiers who were entrusted with the defence of one of the fortified places. According to the above every kind of excess was committed, including robbery and assassination. The foreigners who assisted in the defence of the town were all killed, with the exception of three, who succeeded in making their escape. Among the killed was Lieut.-Col. ROSINSKI. This lasted for five hours, and was only put a stop to by the news that the forces of the Imperial Government were approaching, headed by Gen. TANORI and Major VASQUES.

A battle took place, in which the Republicans were worsted, their leaders, MARTINEZ, PESQUEIRA and GARCIA MORALES taking to flight, and leaving all the plunder that they had taken, including arms and some pieces of cannon belonging to the town. Two-thirds of their number were said to have been left on the field of battle. At the commencement of the engagement a company of soldiers belonging to Hemosillo, whom Gen. TANORE had brought with him, tried to pass over to the Republicans, and in attempting to do so were nearly all killed by the Imperialists.

The Mexican Official Gazette gives an account of a victory obtained by the Imperialists at Mazatlan over the Republicans. According to this, on the 6th of last month a French division of 400 men, under the command of Maj. LOEMARIA, of the Sixty-second Regiment of Infantry, which was in camp at Baron, was suddenly attacked by CORONA, at the head of 1,800 men.

The engagement commenced by a sharp fire of cannon and rifles, when the French commander, on seeing the firmness and audacity with which the enemy made the attack, charged them with the bayonet, at the head of 300 infantry. The charge was successful, and made the enemy fall back, bearing behind them a piece of artillery. A second charge of cavalry was made by the Imperialists, when another piece of artillery was taken, and CORONA completely routed—the loss of the Republicans being 80 killed and 130 wounded; that of the French 5 killed and 17 wounded.

According to the *Estafette* the thirteen individuals who formed the band that attacked the Belgian Commissioners at Rio Frio had been captured and were in jail at Acudada. The malefactor apprehended for the crime committed at San Martinito is called JOSE MATIAS FLORENTINO, and in his examination he not only confessed his share in the affair at Rio Frio, but also denounced his twelve accomplices, who were shortly after apprehended, and among whom is the murderer of Baron D'HUART. They were to be tried shortly by a court martial.

The Imperial coaster-guerrilla, Col. DUPIN, was at last accounts between Horcasitas and Ciudad Victoria. The last named place would, it was said, be reoccupied by the Imperialists.

The conquest or purification of Huastica by the Imperialists was said to be almost attained. Numbers of former enemies of the Imperial Government were now well disposed towards it, and formed a part of the usual force. 60,000 cartridges and more than 600 fire-arms had been collected, and the disturbers of the public peace were being actively pursued.

Two or three deposits of artillery and arms were lately discovered at Huanchinango and at the village of Jico. The authorities of the department having received information of the above deposits, a force of Austrian soldiers was sent to collect them, and they were brought to Toluca on a large number of mules. Several persons of Huanchinango were, it is said, imprisoned, and a deposit of a similar kind was made a few days after at Huastica.

According to the *Mexican Times* the families of Gen. PRICE and ex-Gov. HARRIS arrived at Vera Cruz by the *Manhattan*, and had settled at the colony of Carlota, near Cordova.

The French commandant, BILLOT, had been appointed to the Under Secretaryship of War.

LARA.

Piratical Operations in the Gulf—Skirmishing in Various Parts of Mexico—The Withdrawal of the French Troops.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 9.

The English mail steamer *Solent* arrived here on the 5th inst., with dates from Vera Cruz to the 1st of June, and from the City of Mexico to the 28th of May.

MAXIMILIAN arrived from Cuernavaca on the 19th of May.

Thirteen persons had been thrown into prison at Acordada, on the charge of being implicated in the death of Baron D'HUART, the Belgian Commissioner at Rio Frio.

Gen. REGULES had again appeared in force in Michoacan, near Tuncato.

An attack from RONDA, GADNICA, GONZALEZ and ALEVARES was expected on Tacambaro.

Some of CORONA's people, having been successful in the capture of the steamer *John L. Stephens*, had armed and equipped a good-sized vessel to prey on merchant vessels in the Gulf of Cortes.

Communication with Mazatlan had been cut off by guerrillas.

The Imperial Ministers were holding daily sessions at the Palace.

Señor JOSE PAVEN died on the 23d of May.

The town of Hermosillo was captured by GARCIA MORALES on the 4th ult. The garrison consisted of 250 men, and 40 Frenchmen of the Foreign Legion; of the latter only three escaped alive. A French priest and two French residents were also killed. The account of the affair then goes on to say that Gen. TANORI, with 500 men, attacked the Liberals and put them to flight, killing 150, though it is confessed a whole company deserted to the enemy. The French account says that the sack of the town was terrible. Lieut.-Col. ROSINSKI was killed.

The Liberals, under VARGES, occupied the town of Tula, in Tamaulipas, on the 5th. The garrison ran away.

Letters say that the publication of the letters between the United States and France has caused considerable commotion, encouraging the Liberals and depressing the Imperialists. The withdrawal of the French troops, it is stated, will not take place as soon as supposed, and when it does, MAXIMILIAN is prepared, it is said, for the event, having made arrangements for other troops—probably counting on Austria.

The Coming Exodus—Preparations for the Departure of the French Troops.

The following letter from a reliable source supplies authentic information as to the preparations already in progress for the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico:

CITY OF MEXICO, May 20, 1866.

Gen. BAZAINE has received orders from the French Minister of War, Marshal RANDON, to immediately concentrate the French forces in Mexico, at the cities of Mexico, Puebla, and Orizaba, forming the principal camp at the latter place; to embark three-fourths of the force in November, and the remainder in March next, to not meditate any further movements against the Liberals, nor to attempt to reoccupy any place that has once been abandoned, even if the Liberals retake possession in the very act; and to give no more money to MAXIMILIAN—*in a word to bring the whole French expedition to an end by March of the coming year.*

With reference to money, the situation is very bad indeed, as the following incident will show:

On the application recently of MAXIMILIAN to Gen. BAZAINE for further pecuniary supplies, the latter excused himself on the ground of orders from home. *Maximilian then declared that he should abdicate and leave the country at once if more money was not furnished.* Thereupon Gen. BAZAINE issued orders to the Paymaster-General to deliver to the Imperial Government half a million of dollars.

The Paymaster-General, however, refused to obey, as he had received orders direct from the French Minister of Finance, M. FOULD, *not to give to Maximilian a single dollar more.*

Gen. BAZAINE then sent an armed force, who broke open the safes and took the money.

This scandal has caused a great excitement here, as it is almost a repetition of the act of MIRAMON and MARQUEZ in 1860, in breaking into the English Legation and taking therefrom the money of the English bondholders.

Where is all this to end, and where will matters stand when once the French army is withdrawn?

An officer of the French Expeditionary Corps, on being asked, after the occurrence of the foregoing events, what they came here for, replied: "To spend a hundred and eighty millions of dollars; to uselessly sacrifice the lives of our valiant soldiers, and to forfeit our national honor."

Could more truth have been expressed in so few words?

In military affairs the Liberals are doing well, and the situation is every day improving.

PORTO RICO.

Destructive Fire at Mayague—Death of a United States Consul.

By arrival at this port yesterday morning of the brig *Veteran*, from Ponce, P. R., we learn that a fire broke out May 29, at Mayague, P. R., destroying a great part of the town. An American man-of-war lying in port sent 150 men ashore to assist in extinguishing the flames. Loss not ascertained.

Mr. JAS. C. GALLAGHER, United States Consul at Ponce, died very suddenly at that place May, 28, in an apoplectic fit.

VIRGINIA.

The Accident on the Danville Railroad—Probable Recovery of Bishop Early—Head Centre Stephens.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, June 13.

It is believed this morning that Bishop EARLY will recover the severe internal injuries caused by the railroad accident at Coal-Field yesterday.

Head Centre STEPHENS will address the Fenians to-night at Market Hall.

NEBRASKA.

Success of the Union State Ticket.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 13.

Nebraska City papers claim that the State organization has been carried for the Union State ticket, and that a Union majority in both branches of the Legislature has been elected.

New-York Senate—Afternoon Session.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 11.

The testimony with reference to the alteration of the Governor's Message was continued. Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD was recalled, and swore it was taken to the Executive Chamber, and returned to the Senate by himself. Gov. FENTON was called to the stand, and stated that changes were made by him at the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, but that he was not informed at the time the Message had been previously communicated to the Senate. The counsel for the accused moved to dismiss the case, on the ground that mutilation of the Message after its reception by the Senate, and without the consent of that body, rendered the document null and void. After an argument on this motion, the Senate adjourned.

News from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 13.

Arrived, ship *Frederick*, Bremen; bark *Delaware*, Delaware; 28th; bark *Industry*, Bremen. The first and last bring a large number of passengers, all in good health.

The congregation of the Franklin-street Presbyterian Church met to-night to take action on the course of Rev. Dr. BULLOCK, in deciding to sever his connection with the General Assembly of Old School Presbyterian Church, on account of its action in regard to the Louisville Presbytery. Rev. Dr. HANNER presided. The Congregation voted to sustain their pastor, and to secede from the General Assembly. The matter excites much interest among the Presbyterians and others.

There was a meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day. The resignation of WM. PRESCOTT SMITH as Master of Transportation, to take effect on the 1st of July, was accepted, and Mr. JOHN WILSON, the present master of the road, was chosen Master of Transportation.

Fire at Petersburgh, Va.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Tuesday, June 13.

The *Express* newspaper office was destroyed by fire this morning. Nothing was saved except the Hoe press in the basement, which was comparatively uninjured. Loss $10,000, chiefly covered by insurance.

Decease of a Postmaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 13.

Mr. ROBERT N. CORNING, Postmaster at Concord, N. H., died to-day, after an illness of several weeks.

Death of Judge Lane of Ohio.

SANDUSKY, Tuesday, June 12.

Judge LANE, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, died this morning.

FENIANISM.

Gen. Meade Serenaded—He Advises the Fenians to Visit Their Homes.

MALONE, N. Y., Wednesday, June 13.

Gen. MEADE was serenaded by the Malone band last evening. The music and a large bonfire in front of his his headquarters attracted a large number of citizens to the vicinity. After repeated calls he made his appearance, and thanked the company present for the compliments bestowed upon him, and alluded to the business which called him here. He advised the Fenians to abandon their enterprise, which was now hopeless, and return to their homes, adding that, unless they did so, he should use sufficient force to compel obedience to his order already issued. His remarks were received with cheers by our citizens, while the Fenians frequently interrupted with cheers for MURPHY, SWEENY, &c.

To-day squads of soldiers are patroling the town, picking up all the fag-ends of the Fenian army, escorting them to the depot to see them safely on board the cars and off to their homes. Scarcely a Fenian can now be seen about our streets. Some are reported lurking about the country, appropriating watches, clothing and other articles they may want, but the war is practically over in this locality.

Gen. MEADE and Staff have left on a special train for St. Albans.

The examination of the officers under arrest here has closed, and the parties are held to bail.

Transmission of Fenian Dispatches Forbidden—Gen. McCook Mistaken for a Live Fenian—The Head Centre Elated by the Arrival of Indian Recruits.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 13.

A guard has been detailed by Gen. BARRY to occupy the telegraph office in this city, to aid, if necessary, the enforcement of the order prohibiting the transmission of Fenian dispatches. It is said Brig.-Gen. BURNS has taken command of the Fenian forces here. Two companies of Indians have come here to aid the Fenians.

Gen. ALEXANDER McCOOK, of Ohio, while visiting the Canada side at Niagara Falls yesterday, was arrested by some Canadian Volunteers guarding the Suspension Bridge, who considered him a suspicious person, but on proving his identity was released, with many apologies, by the commanding officer.

James Stephens at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, June 13.

JAMES STEPHENS addressed a large number of Fenians and others to-night at Market Hall. Some excitement was caused by an Irishman present expressing unfavorable opinions of STEPHENS' mission to this country; but he was not allowed to proceed. STEPHENS was afterward serenaded at the Exchange Hotel.

Fenians at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 13.

The Fenian trials closed yesterday by holding about half the parties arrested in bonds of from $1,000 to $3,000. The remainder were discharged.

Address from Wm. R. Roberts.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
No. 706 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 13.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Irish Republican Army:

SOLDIERS: In view of the unexpected and repressive measures of the United States Executive at Washington to crush the coöperative movement for the liberation of Ireland, I recommend that you return to your respective homes until such time as a fresh campaign can be inaugurated at a not far distant day. Although the campaign just closed has not carried the banner of your native land to the capital of the British Provinces in North America, it has demonstrated to mankind that you had the bravery, patriotism and skill to accomplish it. You have been victors on every field that your hereditary enemies dare contest; you have proved yourselves good citizens and brave soldiers, and are disappointed in your full expectations, not through any efforts of England's armed minions, but because the Administration of a great and free country chose to exercise to its fullest limits, and even beyond it, the odious and tyrannic provisions of an obsolete law, so as to display its magnanimity to a semi-hostile nation, at the expense of your rights as loyal citizens and the high prerogatives and pride of the greatest nation on earth. However, your efforts are not without great and important results which can scarcely be estimated at present;—history will record them, however, as the highest proof of patriotism ever exhibited by an exile race, and as the commencement of a struggle which is certain to end in the complete and absolute independence of Ireland.

Retire, then, brothers, to your homes, carrying with you the admiration and respect of all true worshippers of patriotism and liberty; set to work to reorganize on a more thorough and extensive basis; spend your days at your respective callings and your evenings in preparation. We must avoid in the future the publicity which our proceedings have received in the past, and when next we move, it will be with an organized power that England's greatest strength cannot withstand. I have hopes, too, that the voice of the great American nation will be raised in protest against the severity displayed by some of their servants. Already it is heard in rebuke through their representatives in Congress, the guardians of their honor and their liberties.

I desire that you accept no offers of transportation from officials who deprived you of the very food in some cases which was necessary to supply your pressing wants, and who couple their offers of a free passage with conditions, which, to accept, would cast a stain upon your patriotism as Irishmen and as free citizens, who are bound to sympathize with every struggling nationality.

I remain, Brothers, your devoted friend in the cause of Ireland,

WM. R. ROBERTS,
President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

Disclaimer from F. G. Shaw, Esq.

BARD-AVENUE, STATEN ISLAND,
Wednesday, June 13, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I find my name published in your paper of today among those of a Committee elected yesterday at Richmond to oppose the action of the Metropolitan Board of Health with regard to Seguine's Point.

As my name was so used without authority from me, and as I do not share the fears expressed by some of my fellow-citizens of the Island, I decline to serve on any such Committee, and beg that you will have the goodness to make my decision known to your readers. Your obd't serv't,

FRANCIS GEORGE SHAW.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Moses F. Odell.

After a long and most painful illness, the Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, Naval Officer at the port of New-York, died yesterday at his residence in Brooklyn. Mr. ODELL, who, on the 1st of September last, assumed control of the Naval Office, was not an Irishman, as an enterprising cotemporary asserts, nor was he a recent convert to the Republican doctrines. He was born in Westchester County, at Tarrytown, in 1818, of parents who were descended from Revolutionary stock, giving the youth a fair breath of loyalty, which grew with his growth. He came when quite a lad to New-York, and early joined two go-ahead schools, the Fire Department and the Democratic Party. He was enthusiastic in each, and in time received a subordinate appointment in the Custom-house. His first office was held under Collector VAN NESS in 1845. Under LAWRENCE he was an entry-clerk, and then Assistant Collector in place of BOGARDUS, who resigned. He continued in his place under Collectors MAXWELL, BRONSON and REDFIELD, when he resigned and went into the warehouse business on the North River. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congress, was a member of the extra session, served as member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and was chairman of the Committee on Expenditure of the Treasury Department. His conduct during the war for the Union entitled him to honor. Elected from a strong Democratic district, he served in the House at a time when it required sense and intelligence, pluck and back-bone for a Democrat to vote with the majority. He drew upon himself the hatred of many and the undisguised hostility of more, by his vote in favor of the abolition of Slavery in the District, and when he returned to his constituents the croakers found him nominated by acclamation and elected by a strong majority for a return. He voted for and spoke in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, knocked the flimsy arguments of his colleagues about their ears, served with patriotic fidelity on the Committee on the Conduct of the War with ANDREW JOHNSON, did his best to raise and equip and send to the field the famous Brooklyn Fourteenth, Col. ALFRED M. WOOD, and other regiments, cared for the sick and wounded, attended to the needs of widows and orphans, and families of those at the front; in other words, as President LINCOLN said of him: "He proved himself a man at a time when men were scarce." In private life Mr. ODELL stood as well as he did in public. As an earnest worker in the Sunday-school cause, as a pleasant speaker at religious gatherings, as a friend to all sacred endeavors of church or school, his reputation was among the foremost. Certain parties endeavored to make political capital out of his appointment. They asserted, at the time of his appointment, that to ODELL was intrusted the formation of a new party, and they violated confidence by publishing what they remembered of a certain letter to President JOHNSON, all of which was the merest nonsense.

The fact was that Mr. ODELL and Mr. JOHNSON met on the War Committee as Democrats. They became warm personal friends. Both were honest in their desire to put down the rebellion, and each did his best to secure that end. When a change was to be made in a certain office in this City, President LINCOLN spoke to Mr. JOHNSON, then Vice-President, about it; he urged the appointment of his friend and old associate, ODELL. It was offered to and declined by Mr. ODELL, not but that he would have liked the place, but because he knew of a man who could fill it better; that man was the late PRESTON KING. When the appointment of a new naval officer became desirable, Mr. ODELL's name was *not* mentioned by Mr. A., of St. Lawrence, nor Mr. B., of New-York, still less by Mr. C., of Brooklyn; but its suggestion emanated from the head and heart of the President himself, who made the appointment because he deemed it "eminently fit to be made."

It was eminently fit on many grounds. Mr. ODELL's personal and political record was no better than his commercial; he knew all about the customs, and was enabled by long experience at the Custom-house to enter upon his responsibilities understandingly. Very few persons know anything about the duties of the Naval Officer. The position was created in pursuance of the act of 1789, at the same time and by the same act which organized the Collectorship. The term naval officer is English, and was in use in the Colonial days, under the red-coat *régime.* Virtually, the Naval Officer is a second Collector; he is, literally, a check upon the Collector, their duties being in many respects identical. He has to countersign nearly every paper issued by the Collector. He countersigns certificates of registry and of enrollment licenses, receives copies of manifests of ships and entries of goods, estimates duties, records the same, countersigns permits, examines and certifies the Collector's abstract of duties, and transmits quarterly accounts to Washington. The Collector executes, the Naval Officer examines checks and ratifies. He has nothing to do with the cash receipts, hence his bondsmen are not required to justify in such large amounts as those who become responsible for the Collector.

The gentlemen who were on Mr. ODELL's bond are Messrs. CRAWFORD C. SMITH, President of the Nassau Bank, and STEPHEN CROWELL, of the Phenix Insurance Company, both of Brooklyn, and each qualified in the sum of $10,000.

His patronage is not very extensive when compared with that of the Collector. The Blue Book says that the Naval Office has a salary of $4,950, (the place is worth all along from $30,000 to $100,000 per annum;) there are three Deputies at $2,000 each, an Auditor at $1,800, a Chief Clerk at $1,800, fifty-two clerks at $1,500 to $800, and two Messengers—one at $800, the other at $600.

Between the late Mr. KING and Mr. ODELL the kindest feeling and warmest sympathy always existed. Shortly after he took possession of his office Mr. ODELL's health began to fade, his throat troubled him, and a general debility seized him. He has gradually but surely failed ever since, and knew for weeks prior to his death that he could not recover. The cancerous affection which had fastened upon his throat with terrible tenacity, caused intense pain, and rendered existence a matter of absolute undesirability.

He was a Christian gentleman, beloved by his colaborers in the church and school, respected by his constituents and political opponents, actuated ever by the noblest sense of right and justice, believing that by this course he secured not only the life that now is but also that which is to come—into which he has already entered.

Meeting of the Officers of the Naval Office.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF MR. ODELL.

At a meeting of the Deputies and other employes of the Naval Office of the Port of New-York, held at the Naval Office Chambers on the 13th day of June, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, With sincere grief we are assembled to express our deep regret at the loss of the honored head of this department, Hon. MOSES F. ODELL, who by an all-wise Providence has been removed from time to eternity; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the decease of the Naval Officer of this Port we recognize the hand of God and bow in meek submission to His will.

Resolved, That the country at large, and particularly the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, have lost a faithful, energetic and efficient officer, an upright and honest citizen, and a patriot of the Roman stamp, pure and uncorrupted.

Resolved, That we respect and embalm his memory as a high-toned gentleman, an energetic advocate of moral reform and Sabbath-school instruction, and a consistent member of a Christian church.

Resolved, That as a slight expression of our deep sympathy with the afflicted widow of the deceased, a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and forwarded to her address.

C. S. FRANKLIN, Chairman.

CHOLERA.

Case in Thirty-fifth-street—Latest from Quarantine.

Miss SARAH KELLY, a servant employed in Thirty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, died on Tuesday night, after thirty-six hours' sickness, of cholera. The house in which she dwelt and died is a model of cleanliness and hygienic care. She went on Sunday to visit her sister, who lives in an insalubrious neighborhood in Willett-street, and there she spent the day and part of the evening, returning to Thirty-fifth-street at 9 P. M. On Monday morning she was taken down by severe diarrhœa, and on Tuesday night she expired. The people of the house at once took measures for the purification of their premises, and when Registrar HARRIS arrived, he found that all clothing and excrement that might spread the disease had been as carefully disinfected as though the work had been done under his orders.

A fatal case was reported yesterday in Cherry-street; but Dr. HARRIS does not admit it to have been a death from cholera.

QUARANTINE REPORT.

HOSPITAL-SHIP, June 13, 1866.

The following new cases were received since last report:

June 12, JOHANNIS JOHANSEN, aged 10 months, Sweden; LENIE LAMPKIN, aged 9 years, Hanover; ENA JOHANSEN, aged 25, Sweden.

The following two patients died since: June 12, CORNELIUS MOHR, aged 52, Germany; JOHANNIS JOHANSEN, aged 10 months, Sweden.

Remaining last night, 44; new cases, 3; died, 2; under treatment, 45.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

The Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.

The Synod reassembled yesterday morning.

The following officers were elected:

Board of Direction.—Peter R. Warner, President; Rev. M. S. Hutton, John Van Neste, James Suydam, John I. Brower, Treasurer.

Board of Education.—Rev. J. R. Berry, Rev. J. B. Thompson, Rev. Joachim Elmendorf, Rev. David Cole, Rev. C. C. Taylor, S. B. Schieffelin, James Suydam, S. R. Van Duzer.

Board of Domestic Missions.—Rev. Richard H. Steele, Rev. John H Duryea, Rev. J. West, Mr. John R. Smith, John N. Stearns, Mr. John I. Brower, Mr. Robert H. Pruyn.

Board of Foreign Missions.—Rev. James Eels, Rev. W. H. Steele, Rev. N. E. Smith, Rev. John McC. Holmes, Rev. W. V. V. Mabon, Mr. Sanford Cobb, Mr. A. B. Preston, Mr. Wm. N. Clark.

Board of Publications.—Rev. T. W. Chambers, Rev. M. B. Riddle, Rev. A. R. Thompson, Mr. Thomas Jeremiah, G. G. Voorhees, Jacob R. Wortendyke, James Anderson, Wm. H. Crosby, John A. Lott, Johnson Letson.

Superintendents of Theological Seminary.—Classis of Cayuga—Rev. A. G. Vermilye. North Classis of Long Island—Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, Classis of Raritan—Rev. John F. Mesick. Classis of Schenectady—Rev. W. G. E. See. Classis of Wisconsin—Rev. J. Von Dermeulin.

Standing Committee on Hertzog Hall.—Mr. Johnson Letson.

Preacher on Benevolence.—Rev. A. G. Vermilye, Primarius; Rev. Denis Wortman, Secundus.

Delegates to Corresponding Bodies.—To Presbyterian General Assembly, O. S.—Rev. Gabriel Ludlow, Primarius; Rev. James Demarest, Secundus. To Presbyterian General Assembly, N. S.—Rev. John C. F. Hoes, Primarius; Rev. John McC. Holmes, Secundus. To German Reformed Church Synod—Rev. J. B. Alliger, Primarius; Rev. Abel Stewart, Secundus. To Reformed Presbyterian Church General Synod—Rev. Philip Phelps, Primarius; Rev. Anson Du Bois, Secundus. To United Presbyterian General Assembly—Rev. J. C. Cruikshank, Primarius; Rev. J. Romeyn Berry, Secundus.

A communication was received from a number of the students in Hope College, Holland, Mich., a new seat of learning belonging to the denomination, asking permission to continue their studies there as candidates for the ministry. The Synod granted the necessary permission.

Some routine business was transacted, after which the Synod adjourned to this morning.

New Outside Line to Philadelphia—Launch of the Grampus.

The new steamer *Grampus* was launched from the ship-yard of JEREMIAH SIMONSON, Esq., at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The *Grampus* is a side-wheel steamer of about 1,500 tons burden, and is one of four new vessels now being constructed by Mr. SIMONSON for a new line to Philadelphia. The other vessels are the *Norfolk, Richmond* and *New-York,* all perfectly alike.

At 9:15 o'clock the workmen detailed for the purpose commenced to hammer down the supports which held the *Grampus* on shore, and in a few minutes thereafter she glided into her native element, amid the cheers of the assembled multitude.

The launch of the *Grampus* places three out of the four steamers now building by Mr. SIMONSON on the water, and will shortly be followed by that of the remaining vessel. These vessels were commenced with a view of placing them in the Virginia trade, but latterly it has been decided to place them on the Philadelphia route, forming the most complete daily water communication between this port and Philadelphia ever attempted.

To insure regular communication during the Winter season, a company is now being formed, who are to build a powerful iceboat, and who will guarantee to keep the Delaware open at all times, so as to afford an unobstructed passage.

Immediately after her launch the *Grampus* was towed to the North River Iron Works, where her engines are being built.

The White Mountains and Lake Memphremagog.

Tourists and Summer loungers who have not yet made up their minds as to what their routes and resting-places are to be during the present season, would do well to make some inquiry respecting the merits of a trip through the Connecticut Valley to the White Mountains and Lake Memphremagog. From our experience last year we do not hesitate to pronounce it as delightful an excursion as can be taken. Passengers can leave the City by the New-Haven steamboat at 3:15 P. M., lodge at Springfield, and arrive at the White Mountains the following evening; or, by rail, they can leave the New-Haven Depot at Twenty-seventh-street, at 12:15 P. M., sleep at White River Junction, and arrive at their destination the following morning; while on Saturdays the train goes through to the Lake without stopping. This route is shorter than any other by seventy miles, and affords travelers a view of the lovely scenery of the Connecticut Valley. Lake Memphremagog is on the borders of Canada, and thence Montreal and other points can be reached in a few hours.

Some one has said that no landscape is complete without a lake and mountains. However tastes may differ on this point, few persons will dispute the assertion that Lake Memphremagog, with its surrounding heights, forms as lovely a scene as the eye can rest upon. The shores of the lake are indented with beautiful bays, between which jut out bold, wooded headlands, backed by mountain ranges. As the visitor ascends the lake in the little steamer *Mountain Maid,* a succession of striking scenes is disclosed. Right ahead is Indian Point, and a cluster of small islands. On the left are Bear Mountain and the Owl's Head, the latter towering 3,000 feet above the waters of the lake. In the upper portion of the lake is a cluster of islands of great beauty containing among other natural curiosities the Balance Rock—a rocking stone—and Skinner's cave, the latter, as tradition says, once the haunt of a bold smuggler named URIAH SKINNER.

Unfortunately the United States cannot claim the lake as its own, a considerable portion of it lying in Her Britannic Majesty's dominions. Indeed, the dividing line runs straight across one of the islands in the lake—Province Island, which is owned and occupied by a gentleman named BAVINEAU, who, consequently, possesses the power of placing himself under the ægis of the Eagle or the Lion, as he may see fit, at a few moments' notice.

Not the least charm of Memphremagog is the clearness of its waters and the salubrity of the air. The lake abounds with fish, and the woods with game, while the hotels afford every comfort at moderate prices.

From White River Junction the road to the lake lies through a lovely country. The river views are remarkably fine, and among the objects of special interest on the route are the great dam crossing Blood Brook; Thetford, famous for its academy; Piermont Crossing, with its ancient and picturesque bridge; Moore Hillock, the Sugar Loaf Mountain and Black Hill. Not far off is Mount Pulaski, with its sulphur springs, and just beyond Newbury is a fine bend of the river, known as the Great Ox Bow. Beyond is the Franconia Range, veiling the White Mountains. The track now leaves the Connecticut River and skirts the Passumpsic, and in a short time the visitor finds himself in the picturesque village of Newport, at an elegant and commodious hotel—the Memphremagog House—on the shores of Memphremagog, the whole distance traveled being about 366 miles.

The "Perfect Sewing-Machine."

Mr. A. Backus, M. D., of Rochester, in his letter of May 7, 1866, says of a sewing-machine which has been in use in his family for four years: "It makes a remarkably strong seam, which never rips when properly sewed. It has never been out of order, nor have we ever broken a needle. It is noiseless in its operation; does its work thoroughly and satisfactorily; and is always ready for use. *I can conscientiously recommend it to those requiring* A PERFECT SEWING-MACHINE." That machine, it is hardly necessary to add is the Willcox & Gibbs.—*Advertisement.*

If this should meet the eye of Mr. JOHN MILLER, on his return from Galveston, Texas, let him hasten, on account of sickness.—*Advertisement.*

If you want your meals to taste good,

be sure to have some RAW BERMUDA TOMATOES.

They are splendid for Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner.

There is but one Standard Perfume in America—PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS. All the foreign extracts have been ruled out of the market by the present tariff. This is not regretted, however, the NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS being superior to them all.—*Albion Republican.*

The Agonies of Dyspepsia are aggravated by the sudden changes of temperature and the chilling damps of Spring. Are dyspeptics generally aware—if not they ought to be—that no species of indigestion can resist the operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians have told the world that dyspepsia is incurable. They should have qualified their statement by saying that the routine treatment would not cure it. There never was a case of it that was not susceptible of being alleviated and cured by a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. New-York Office, No. 36 Dey-st.

Ho! for the Country!—But if you go, be careful to omit nothing which can contribute to your health and enjoyment. Without health and vigor there can be no real enjoyment. If, therefore, your system shows signs of relaxation, be sure to use MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC, which will restore the vital forces to their proper tone and action. The Calisaya Bark is par excellence the Tonic, and this preparation is confessedly the best made from that renowned remedy. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

Brandreth's Pills.

Our Theory: Local disease, whether of the stomach and bowels, enlargement of the joints, rheumatic pains, cutaneous eruptions, even dyspeptic complaints, boils, or whatever form such local disease puts on, are so many "PROOFS" of a disordered state of the blood and bowels, which

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

correct and cure. EXPERIENCE says this is so, and 40,000 certificates.

B. BRANDRETH.

3,500.—The National Brick Machine, with only TWO HORSES, makes 3,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those made by the dry pressing machines all CRUMBLE TO PIECES on being EXPOSED TO FROST. A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

3,000 Shingles per hour are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE, with only one-horse power, and will make out of the same amount of timber one-third more shingles than can be made by any sawing shingle machine.

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The Cactus blooms but once every hundred years, but the Egyptian Lotus, in the magic laboratory of PENNEY, offers its splendor forever.

WHITMAN & LOVEJOY,
Sole Agents, No. 42 Barclay-st.

Union Course, Long Island—Great Trotting Match on June 14. *Lady Thorn* and *George Wilkes.* See advertisement in Turf Column.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

'Ladies' Elastics.

A large assortment of the most fashionable and beautiful patterns worn in Paris just imported by the last steamer, now on exhibition at BROOKS' BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, No. 575 Broadway, N. Y., and No. 12 Leland Block, Saratoga Springs.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamented, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Planer, Braunsdorf & Co.'s Improved LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with PATENT NEEDLE PROTECTOR, for family and manufacturing purposes. Depot, No. 84 Bowery.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is daily affecting wonderful cures. It acts like magic, both chronic and inflammatory rheumatism giving way before it. The afflicted are advised to try it.

Invisible Photographs.—The great wonder of the age. Perfect photographs instantly made in the parlor. Price 25 cents per package, with full directions. MEEKER & PICKFORD, Manufacturers, No. 106 Nassau-st., New-York.

A. A.—Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss; easiest in use; no back pressure; makes a final cure. HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway.

The Burglar Alarm Telegraph is in operation at the Office, No. 254 Broadway. Saved seven houses from robbers last week. E. HOLMES.

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Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents; Black or Brown; instantaneous, best, cheapest. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

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"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." ["*Judge's Report,*" *at the* "*Grand Trial.*"] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

No Health without Perfect Digestion, and to have perfect digestion the stomach must be vigorous and the appetite good. Whoever uses the BIOKRENE will be as sure to enjoy these blessings as to breathe. $1 per bottle. Depot No. 28 Dey-st.

Removal.

Improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 543 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CHITTERLING—BAIRD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. Charles E. Knox, E. W. CHITTERLING and MARY F. BAIRD, all of Bloomfield. No cards.

HITCHCOCK—BROWN.—On Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Mr. J. ROOSEVELT HITCHCOCK and Miss M. ELLA BROWN, daughter of the late Jos. Brown.

JONES—FAHNESTOCK.—On Thursday, June 7, at Evansville, Ind., by Rev. C. B. Martin, at the residence of Mr. Gillison Maghee, Dr. H. G. JONES, of Evansville, and Miss ANNIE S. FAHNESTOCK, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. M. Fahnestock, of Bordentown, N. J.

KIP—ROE.—At Paterson, on Wednesday, June 13, by Rev. J. Pascal Strong, of Passaic, IRA A. KIP and MATIE, youngest daughter of David Roe, Esq. No cards.

PRICE—CAMPBELL.—On Monday, June 11, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., THOMSON PRICE, of this City, and ESTELLE CAMPBELL, of Detroit, Mich.

PRATT—ROOT.—At St. Luke's Church in this City, on Tuesday evening, June 12, by Rev. Alexander Capron, assisted by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, D. D., THOMAS G. PRATT and ANNA MARION, youngest daughter of Milo B. Root, and niece of the officiating clergyman.

SMOCK—GASTON.—In the Second Reformed Dutch Church of New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. J. W. Schenck, assisted by Rev. P. Stryker, D. D., on Tuesday, June 12, Rev. JOHN H. SMOCK and Miss CASSIE, second daughter of Oliver Gaston, Esq., of New-Brunswick.

WHEELER—HAVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, assisted by Rev. D. W. Havens, BILLINGS WHEELER, Jr., and HATTIE L., only daughter of J. H. Havens, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

WALBRIDGE—WOOLLEY.—In New-York, on Wednesday, June 13, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Hon. HENRY S. WALBRIDGE, of Ithaca, N. Y., and Mrs. MATILDA DELAVAN WOOLLEY, of this City.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Tuesday, June 12, Capt. JOHN M. ARNOLD, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 107 Allen-st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CHARLES.—In Hoboken, on Monday evening last, Mrs. EDMUND CHARLES, and mother of the late Col. E. C. Charles.

The friends of the family, without further invitation, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service on Thursday afternoon next at 2 o'clock, in St. Paul's Church, Hoboken.

DIKEMAN.—In Harlem, on Tuesday, June 12, HENRIETTA M., eldest daughter of H. Mason and Harriet A. Dikeman, aged 14 years, 11 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the M. E. Church, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

ELY.—On Wednesday, June 13, MARJERY ELY, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of Redemption, 14th-st., on Friday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock.

FELLOWS.—On Monday morning, June 11, LOUIS S. FELLOWS, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, June 14, at 9½ o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 55 West 25th-st., without further notice. His remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for interment by a special train from Harlem Railroad Depot, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., at 11:10 o'clock A. M.

HOFFMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 13, Mrs. JANE HOFFMAN, relict of the late Samuel L. Canfield, aged 55 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 138 Congress-st., on Friday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MINER.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, June 12, MARY ELIZABETH, third daughter of the late Capt. Allen and Fanny Miner, of this City.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother, Allen B. Miner, No. 1 Park-place, Newark, N. J.

ODELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 13, MOSES F. ODELL, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the Sands-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, without further notice.

PECK.—On Tuesday, June 12, at the residence of her father, Sing Sing, SARAH E., daughter of Wm. H. and Jane S. Peck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, Sing Sing, on Thursday, June 14, at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation.

PEET.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Sunday last, CAROLINE W., widow of Professor Dudley Peet, late of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and daughter of the late Calvin Hubbell, of New-York.

Her remains were taken to Hartford for interment.

WOSTENHOLM.—On Wednesday, May 30, in London, after a long illness, FRANCES, the beloved wife of George Wostenholm, Esq., of Kenwood, Sheffield.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMER
CLOTHING.

We are now ready with our usual variety in everything appertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe for Summer. Our stock was never better, and prices lower than at any time within the past three years.

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IN ALL BOWEL COMPLAINTS
A teaspoonful in a half tumbler of water (as a drink) will in a few minutes stop the most painful discharges, and restore the patient to health and comfort.
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Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten to Seventy-five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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NEW STYLES, just received. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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AT RETAIL.
TERRY, the Hatter, No. 409 Broadway, has now open his extensive and elegant stock of hats for men, boys, youths, ladies and misses. For style and quality this stock is unsurpassed.

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LADIES' ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOON,
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Ice Cream for Strawberry Festivals and Excursions at wholesale prices.

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MOORE'S Patent Horse Hay-rack, patented April 17, 1866. State rights are now offered for sale. Call at the office of JOHN FARGIE, No. 138 Centre-st., corner of White, where a working model can be seen.

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EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES for families and manufacturers. Agents wanted. Empire S. M. Co., No. 536 Broadway, New-York.

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Boys' STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers, English Chariots, Rocking-horses. For sale by the manufacturer, S. W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st.

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Will exchange, if not suited, within 30 days
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5-20 Regist'd, '62	102¾	102¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112	112½
5-20 Coupon, '62	102¾	103	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	111	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	102¼	102¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111¼	111¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	102½	102¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110¼	110¾
10-40 Registered	96	96½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109¼	109½
10-40 Coupon	96	96½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108	108½
Curr'cy Certificates	100¼	100½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106½	106¾
Gold	145¾	146	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106½
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LIMITED.
Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling,
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
BANKERS—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. FRESHFIELDS & NEWMAN.
OFFICES: NO. 4 CULLUM-ST., LONDON.
NEW-YORK AGENCY, NO. 30 PINE-ST.

The Agency of the LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited) is prepared to buy and sell Bills of Exchange, to issue Letters of Credit, to advance upon Consignments to the Company, collect and remit Moneys, and to do a general Exchange, Commission and Agency Business.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC AND AMERICAN COMPANY, (Limited.)
Per Procuration JAMES PURDON,
Per Procuration AUGUSTUS WIGGIN.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, 500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.
INSURANCE, BANK, MINING, PETROLEUM, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, GAS AND RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR ANY DAY REQUIRED AT THE EXCHANGE.

THOMAS WILDES & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 23 WILLIAM-STREET,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, STATE AND CITY BONDS, AMERICAN GOLD, EXPRESS STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCKS AND MINING AND PETROLEUM STOCKS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

GEORGE BUTLER
COLLECTION AND EXCHANGE-OFFICE,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Established in 1842.
Notes, drafts or accounts collected, and remittances for collections promptly made in sight exchange, on DUNCAN, HERMAN & CO.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the [illegible]th day of July next. All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who desire to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next. NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr.,
BLAKELY WILSON,
JOHN ELLIOTT, } Committee.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, NO. [illegible] WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866. }
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:
Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmieler, 100 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors,
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., NO. [illegible] WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866. }
THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed:)
Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 100 shares.
Certificate No. 22, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILLIAMSBURGH GASLIGHT CO., BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 11, 1866. }
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Williamsburgh Gaslight Company, held at their office on MONDAY, the 4th inst., the following were unanimously elected:
[illegible] DANIEL T. WILLETS,
[illegible] EDWARDS W. FISKE,
[illegible] HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
JOSEPH R. THOMAS.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors [illegible] HOWELL was unanimously reëlected President and DANIEL T. WILLETS Vice-President.
CHAS. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 28, 1866. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 10 o'clock and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, June 2, and reopened on the morning of [illegible]
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

[illegible] FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, [illegible]-ST., NEW-YORK, June 8, 1866. }
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES, [illegible] a Dividend of One per Cent. upon the [illegible] Company was declared payable on the 15th [illegible]. Transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED OIL COMPANY, [illegible] NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866. }
A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held on the [illegible] P. M. A full and prompt attendance is requested.
By order of the Board of Trustees.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 29, 1866.
THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT of the State of Illinois, maturing on the first day of July next, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 2d to the 16th day of July, 1866.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

$50 REWARD!—STOLEN—CERTIFICATES No. [illegible], in name of Goodyear Bros. [illegible], in name of W. L. Jenkins, [illegible] shares each—preferred stock of the [illegible] Company." All persons are cautioned [illegible] as transfer has been stopped.
J. M. SEIGFRIED,
Office, White, Morris & Co., No. 29 Wall-st.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, N. Y., [illegible] to run, bearing six per cent. interest. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, 33 Wall-st.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA [illegible] COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS.—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room [illegible] Park Bank.

TO STOCKBROKERS.—A YOUNG MAN, [illegible] desires employment in the [illegible] to outside stock transactions. [illegible] Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
BUYS AND SELLS
FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

TELEGRAPH

AND

EXPRESS STOCKS.

ALL TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS ON HAND READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE SEVEN and three-tenths (7 3-10) coupons, payable June 15, inst., will now be received for examination.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

INSURANCE STOCKS,
EXPRESS STOCKS,
TELEGRAPH STOCKS,
GAS STOCKS,
CITY R. R. STOCKS, } BOUGHT AND SOLD
By D. M. SEAMAN,
No. 14 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NO. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866. }
NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:
Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.
Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.
In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.
Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, held, pursuant to notice, in the Village of Hawley, Penn., on Tuesday, June 5, 1866, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
JOHN EWEN, WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT, WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES, JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN, GEO. L. BROWN,
E. JUDSON HAWLEY.
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, John Ewen, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company for the ensuing year.
EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866. {
AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD THIS day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve three years, viz.:
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, RICHARD P. BRUFF,
FRANCIS T. WALKER, GEORGE B. GRINNELL,
EDMUND W. CORLIES, ROBERT L. CASE,
JOHN W. GRAYDON, EDWARD WOOD,
EDWARD HAIGHT, D. WILLIS JAMES,
JOHN B. WILLIS, GEORGE A. PHELPS.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, EDMUND W. CORLIES, Esq., was unanimously elected President, pro tem.
By order
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Oswego and Rome Railroad Company, interest guaranteed and paid in the City of New-York by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Road, for sale on favorable terms. JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND ACADIA COAL COMPANY.—1,000 shares of the developing capital of the above Company for sale by W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 44 Pine-st. The Company have a large and valuable property located on the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Schuylkill Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock.
J. A. TIMPSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	136,136 72
ASSETS	$289,136 72

Also, the usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. and the Government tax was declared payable July 2, 1866.
At an election held on the 6th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:
Francis P. Furnald, George W. Platt,
Francis A. Palmer, Jesse Seligman,
Francis P. Schoals, George C. Peters,
Charles Burkhalter, Benjamin M. Stilwell,
John Bodine, Samuel F. Whiting,
John R. Lawrence, Jedediah Miller, M. D.,
Isaac V. Briggs, George Gilfillan, M. D.,
Joshua Sutton, Edward C. Badeau,
John T. Bruce, Robert Knight,
Albert W. Green, Jeremiah V. Spader,
Joseph Rudd.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Francis P. Furnald, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and Charles Burkhalter, Esq., Vice-President.
JOHN W. CHENEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY, ROOM NO. 28, NO. 30 BROAD-ST.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company, on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees.
W. J. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866. }
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 18th to the 20th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,
3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts.
Six per cent. allowed, free from Government tax.
Open daily from 4 to 7 P. M.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
LEVI ADAMS,
THEO. A. SHEAR, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC ROSENBOURGH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 1, draw interest from July 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST. Interest on all amounts, from five to five thousand dollars. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
L. P. MORTON & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 30 BROAD-ST.,
CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE.
Their late offices, No. 35 Wall-st., to lease on favorable terms.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN'S, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's; the largest and cheapest Dental Establishment in the world; fresh gas every day; every operation in dentistry performed at unusually low prices.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 12,3[illegible]8 patients can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 878 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
At their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
Hanover-square,
By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF MOBILE COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1866. }
The offers received under the advertisement of May 3 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and SEALED PROPOSALS are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:
18,000 feet 1¼-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
73,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4-inch Hickory.
39,000 feet 1½-inch Ash.
74,000 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
90,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
3,530 feet ¾-inch Pine.
34,800 feet ⅝-inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1-inch Pine.
25,000 feet ⅝-inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1-inch Poplar.
The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.
Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.
Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.
Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF VESSELS.
The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.
This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated JUNE 5, 1866.
The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the same place.
Dated June 13, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
STYLISH SPAN OF BAY HORSES.
ELEGANT BLACK TROTTING HORSE.
ELEGANT BAY MORGAN TROTTING HORSE.
ELEGANT DOG CART, NEARLY NEW.
LIGHT TOP WAGON, LIGHT ROAD DO.
DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, BLANKETS, &c.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, 15th inst., at 10 A. M., at the private stable No. 29 West 44th-st., a very stylish span of bay horses, 15¼ hands high; also, a very handsome black trotting horse, 15 hands, perfect in every way, and can trot in 2:40; also, a handsome bay Morgan trotting horse, 15½ hands high, eight years old, perfectly sound, kind and gentle; can trot in 2:50 to the pole; a very stylish driver; also, a very handsome dog-cart, built by A. T. Demorest; but little used; also, a top wagon and light three-quarter seat do., by Wood Bros.; also, double and single harness, blankets, &c. Sale positive.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE —ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
THEALL & CURTIS, will sell by auction on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 78 West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.: All the furniture contained in said house, viz.: Walnut and mahogany parlor suites, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, bookcases, secretaries, wool and hair mattresses, feather beds and pillows, lace and damask curtains, mirrors, chandeliers, rosewood upright piano-forte, 7 octave, Thibout, Paris, maker, oil paintings engravings, moquet, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st., near Broadway.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAM TUG.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866. }
Will be sold at public auction at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the United States steam-tug *Monitor*, tonnage, 104 6-95 tons; length, 80 5-10 feet; breadth, 18 5-10 feet; depth, 7 7-10 feet.
The tug is now lying at Shackamaxon-street Wharf, where she can be examined.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK. }
AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY SEIZED FOR UNITED STATES TAX.—Notice is hereby given, that under the direction of Hon. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector, I have seized the following property, namely:
1 large square fermenting tub, 1 round fermenting tub, 16 hhds. molasses, 60 empty casks, 6 square fermenting vats, 12 oval fermenting vats, 3 steam-engine boilers, 1 steam-engine, 2 force pumps, 1 grindstone, 4 receiving tubs, 1 cooler, 2 iron receivers, 1 still, (complete,) 38 bbls. whisky in casks, 630 gallons whisky in tubs, 19 empty barrels, 1 square fermenting tub, 4 hhds. molasses, 1 cistern, 1 large mashtub and rakes, 1 receiving tub, 3 runs stone for grinding meal, 7 small tubs, 2 large tubs, 3 yeast tubs, 1 mashtub and rakes, 100 bushels barley, 20 bushels corn, 1 cooler, 1 hoister, 1 elevator, 4 large tubs, 400 bushels meal, 3 tons coal; variety of lead, iron and copper pipes, brass cocks, valves, shafting, pulleys and belts through the building;
Which I will expose for sale by auction at No. 122 West 17th-st., THURSDAY, the 19th April inst., at 12 o'clock M., unless before that time payment be made by or for KAHNWEILER & GOODKIND of $154,073 94, with the cost of these proceedings.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector Sixth District.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, April 26, at the same time and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 3, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 10, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 17, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 24, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 31, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, June 7, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.
The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, June 14, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy Collector.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 14,
at 11 o'clock, within the store,
1,000 packages Malaga Raisins, fine Dehesa and London layers.
280 frails seedless Raisins.
80 barrels Bordeaux Plums.
12 barrels Shelled Almonds.
50 kegs Seville Olives.
(Under Warden's inspection for account of whom it may concern:
35 barrels Shelled Almonds.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11, East River,
221 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
3,603 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Erico di Rosa* from Palermo.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME ROSEWOOD AND BLACK-WALNUT FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 15th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 457 West 21st-st., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in green satin brocatelle, rosewood piano-forte 6⅞ octaves, by Charles Hilder, etegere and book case, mahogany sofa and chairs in hair cloth, black walnut extension table, chamber furniture in black walnut and mahogany, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, dressing bureaus with marble tops, spring and hair mattresses, Brussels, Wilton and Ingrain carpets, oil cloths, &c.

GEO. C. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
EARTHENWARE, FRENCH GLASS AND CHINA, by ROBERT HAYDOCK, on THURSDAY, June 14, at 10 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 101 Liberty-street, 613 crates white granite and common ware; 200 cases V S L French glassware; 50 cases French China FRIDAY, June 15—French and American glassware: 200 casks Boston flint glassware; 50 packages French flint glassware; 300 packages American flint glassware; 300 bbls. common tumblers. Also a large invoice of Sheffield table cutlery, Japanned trays, &c.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS fronting on Central Park, by order of the executors of the estate of Jane Penfield. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, June 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 15 lots on 8th-av., between 82d and 84th sts., 8 lots in rear of avenue lots. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

LEWIS B. WOOD, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE THREE-fourths interest of the late James Smiley in the propeller *Blanche Paige*, her tackle and apparel; will be sold at auction on MONDAY, June 18, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at Allison's ship-yard, North Point, Jersey City, by order.
MARY JANE SMILEY, Executrix.
CHARLES W. ATTIWELL.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, June 13, 1866. }
Will be sold at public auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover-st. and Delaware-av., Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, June 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large lot of quartermaster's stores, consisting in part as follows:
120 CORDS OAK AND PINE WOOD,
1 and 2-horse ambulances, benches, fire-boards, wheelbarrows, stove boxes, water buckets, boards, Venetian blinds, brackets, crowbars, brushes (assorted,) basins for stools, chairs, closets, cylinders, cauldrons, canteens, tin cups, chimney crocks, oil cans, carboys, chests, cocks (assorted,) soil containers, 1-horse carts, clamps (assorted,) drawers, dressers, doors, stove-pipe dampers, desks, stove-pipe elbows, felting, files (assorted,) grates, wagon and ambulance harness, screw-drivers, coal hods, cases of pigeon holes, gum hose, hoes assorted, hammers assorted, scrap iron, boiler iron, galvanized iron, wrought iron, door knobs, putty knives, ladders, litters, locks assorted, levers, coffee-mills, pincers assorted, glue-pots, stove-pipe, paint-pots, hose reels, stove-pipe rests, clothes racks, rasps (assorted,) rakes (assorted,) wagon and riding saddles, heating stoves, stools, shelves, scrapers, bed rests, coal screens, cooking stoves, sinks, supports, screws, shovels (assorted,) spades, sledges, shutters, stands, tables, table tops, trucks, bath tubs, tongs (assorted,) valves (assorted,) army and express wagons, sash weights, trestles, brooms (assorted,) shoeing boxes, iron bars, barrels, wrenches (assorted,) axes, horse blankets, ice boxes, metallic life-boats, copper bits, basins, grain sacks, boilers (assorted,) riding bridles, hose couplings, gas burners, curry combs, halter chains, wagon covers, drums, water casks, iron safes, handcuffs, horse cards, forks (assorted,) portable forges, furnaces, gauges (assorted,) rope halters, fire hose, leather hose, hatchets, lumber, mallets, measures, camp kettles, lanterns, lath, picks and handles, pans (assorted,) gangway planks, punches (assorted,) pokers, galvanized pipe, steam pipe, pumps (assorted,) lightning rod points, copying press, iron plates, lead pipe, rope, office stores, iron railing, spoons (assorted,) grind-stones, horse-shoes, stocks and dies, sockets, caulking tools, tanks, dumb waiters, zinc, knives and forks, ochre, gas pendants, forges, plow and bits, gas fixtures and a large lot of miscellaneous stores.
For full particulars as regards quantity, &c., see catalogues, which may be had on application at this office.
Sale will be continued from day to day until all the stores are sold. Sales will be made in quantities to suit purchasers.
Terms cash in Government funds.
By order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assist. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
HENRY BOWMAN,
Brevet Major and Assist. Quartermaster.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, JUNE 14,
At 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 341 Clermont-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.
Handsome rosewood piano, two parlor suites, mirror, marble-top chamber and oak dining-room furniture, Brussels carpets, curtains, &c.
At 3 P. M., in front of house.
Superior dark sorrel horse, Trustee stock, 16 hands, 7 years old, stylish and fast, sound and gentle; set of harness, nearly new.
FRIDAY, June 15.
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
LARGE SALE OF EXCELLENT FURNITURE—Rosewood and walnut parlor suites, pianos, mirrors, marble-top chamber suites, mattresses, dining-room sets, china, curtains, hatstands, &c.
At 1 P. M.—Good bay horse, 7 years, 15 hands, top wagon, harness, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOMELY LOCATED LOTS ON MADISON AV., 69TH AND 70TH STS., AT AUCTION, BEING PART OF THE LENOX ESTATE, NOW READY FOR BUILDING, AND ASSESSMENTS PAID.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
MADISON-AV.—The entire front between 69th and 70th sts., corners each 25.5x95 feet, inside lots, 25x95 feet.
69TH-ST.—6 lots, north side, 175 feet east of 5th-av., and adjoining the Madison-av. lots; each 30x100.5.
70TH-ST.—6 lots, south side, 175 feet east of 5th-av., and adjoining the Madison-av. lots; each 30x100.5.
The attention of gentlemen wishing to purchase for their own use, is called to the above, being of extra width, and near Central-park.
5th-av., 69th and 70th sts. are regulated, curb and gutter set, and flagged; expenses therefor paid.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT NO. 373 Hudson-st., at 10½ o'clock, the large and valuable stock of a manufacturer of cabinet furniture, consisting in part of rich parlor suites in plush, brocatel, reps and hair cloth; marble-top centre, side and fancy tables, in the varieties of wood; extension tables of all sizes; rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak buffets, etageres and sideboards, bookcases and wardrobes in variety, sofas, tête-a-têtes, rockers, Voltaire, Turkish and parlor chairs, in different woods and styles; an assortment of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, oak and enameled chamber suites; lounges, mirrors, hall stands, &c. For all sums over $300 approved notes for 90 days will be taken. Sale positive, as the store must be vacated immediately. Stock amounting to over $10,000.

THOS. VEITCH, Auctioneer—Office No. 115 Nassau-st.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—BY virtue of an order granted by Hon. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate, I will expose to sale on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, at 10 A. M., at 80th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., the two-story building belonging to the estate of Mary Evers, deceased.
HENRY E. DAVIES, JR.,
Public Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1866. }
SEALED PROPOSALS (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Proposals, *in duplicate*, must be made, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part.
Samples must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with weight, gross and tare, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.
The flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office, whose certificate will be required.
Returns of weights, signed by a professional public weigher, must be furnished.
Payment is to be made in such funds as may be furnished for the purpose.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Col. A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.
The Managers of the National Asylum for Discharged Volunteer Soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums, by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the Loyal States, contain at least two hundred acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the Managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.
Plans, specifications and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.
Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first-named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds, and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.
Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this for three weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed.

PROPOSALS FOR INEBRIATE ASYLUM.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS.—Proposals sealed and indorsed as above will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M., of the 15th day of June next, for the masons' and carpenters' work and materials necessary to complete a portion of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 58 Wall-st., who will furnish all information in respect to the work.
The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any or all propositions for the above, not deemed by them advantageous to the interests of the Department.
JAMES BOWEN, President.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN, } Commissioners.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, June 21, 1866, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the streets following, to wit:
CEDAR-STREET—From Pearl-street to North River.
SECOND-STREET—From Avenue D to the Bowery.
CHARLES-STREET—From Hudson-street to Greenwich-avenue.
FORTY-NINTH-STREET—From Sixth to Eighth avenue.
THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
TWENTY-NINTH-STREET—From Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
WORTH-STREET—From Broadway to Baxter-street.
And TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET—From Fifth to Sixth avenue.
Blank forms for bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 9, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 18, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.:
For regulating, curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street; and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from its junction with Lawrence-street, &c.
For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
For curbing and guttering Thirty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.
For flagging northeast corner of Third-street and Second-avenue.
For flagging Fourth street, south side, from number Two Hundred and Thirty-six east to Avenue B.
For reflagging Eighty-seventh-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
For filling One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenue.
For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Fourteenth street, from Third to Fourth avenue.
For repairing pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, North River.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, June 6, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS,

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK
AT LOW GOLD PRICES, AT

WALRAVEN'S

NEW MARBLE STORE,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
BELOW FOURTH-STREET.

MOURNING GOODS
FROM RECENT AUCTIONS,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES,
BLACK SILKS, SOME SPLENDID BARGAINS.
6-4 DE LAINES AND TAMISE CLOTHS.
3-4, 6-4 and 8-4 GRENADINES AND IRON BAREGES.
8-4 SPANISH AND BUSHIRE CRAPES.
FRENCH LAWNS AND ORGANDIE MUSLINS.
QUEENS CLOTH AND SUMMER CLOTH, &c., $5 per dress.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS $1 PER YARD, WORTH $1 50.
CHECKS, STRIPED, SILVER AND IRON GRAY GOODS for TRAVELING.
BLACK ALPACAS, ALL GRADES, DECIDED BARGAINS.
STRIPED AND FIGURED MOZAMBIQUES, 31c. per yard.
COLORED and CRAPE CLOTH TWO YARDS wide.
THIBET AND SUMMER SHAWLS, UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
A CHOICE SELECTION of BONNETS and MANTILLAS.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES,
CLOAKINGS, MANTILLAS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS,
LLAMA AND PUSHER LACE POINTS, &C.,
AT
CAMPBELL'S EMPORIUM,
NO. 898 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.
LLAMA POINTS, $20, $25, $30, $40, $50, $60, $70, $80, $100.
SILK BASQUINES, $20, $25, $30, $40, $50, $60.
SILK CIRCULARS from $30 to $100.
CLOTH JACKET BASQUINES AND COATS, $18, $20, $25.
SMILLIE & CO.
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
W. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Sup't.

WINDOW SHADES,

FOR
STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS,
PUT UP AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 369 BROADWAY.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S NEW STORE,
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
CORSETS HER SPECIALTY.
Mrs. GAYNOR attends personally at this store, and offers for the balance of this month a superior line of (elegant shapes) French Contill and woven Corsets,
25 PER CENT. LESS THAN FORMER PRICES.
Our celebrated watch-spring Skeletons, French brilliante (new shapes), fancy Balmorals and other skirts, at reduced prices.
NO. 824 BROADWAY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.
Our new WHOLESALE ROOMS will be ready for business to-day.
We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell pieces. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

GEORGE BURGESS & CO.,
NO. 53 MURRAY-ST.
Have just received an invoice of CORK CARPETING, both printed and plain.

"CAN'T BE BEAT."
THE ONLY PLACE IN THE CITY where
Whalebone Corsets are sold as low as....50c.
Thirty-spring Tape Skirts at....75c.
Is HENSHEL'S, No. 338 8th-av., near 30th-st.
A large assortment of the finest FRENCH WERLEY CORSETS and DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS always on han

MILLINERY.

M. RUSHTON,
No. 605 Broadway, below Houston-st., is selling a large lot of Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Straw Hats, Sundowns, Mohair Mitts, &c., from auction, at very low prices. Also, a lot of children's clothing, slightly damaged.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO DISPOSE OF A valuable horse he has owned for the past three years. The horse was bred in Orange County, and comes of the very best stock. He is now 12 years old, a bright bay, 16 hands high, and of great style and beauty; is a splendid traveler, of great endurance, can trot in not far from 3 minutes, and drives equally well in double or single harness. He is full of spirit, but at the same time perfectly gentle and manageable, and is without a fault or vice of any kind. His owner has not the time to use him, and this is the only reason he parts with him. A written guarantee that the horse is all he is represented will be given to the purchaser. Apply to FISHER & CO., corner of 23d-st. and Lexington-av., where the horse can be seen.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists.
DEMAS BARNES, Agent,
Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors,
Jamaica, L. I.

HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, buggies, baggage wagons, depot wagons, harness, saddles, bridles, &c., new and second-hand, for sale at auction on FRIDAY next, 15th inst., at 1 P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, &c., at the above sale, will please give early notice. Auction sales every TUESDAY and FRIDAY.
W. H. DISBROW, No. 100 Liberty-st.

HORSES, HARNESS AND CARRIAGE for sale. Two dark gray, 15 hands, very fine horses, fast, sound and gentle, excellent saddle and ladies' horses, 6 and 7 years old, a rockaway, nearly new, and built to order, and one set of double harness for sale. Apply No. 24 East 13th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME AND STYLISH pair of horses, long tails and every way suited for family use in single or double harness or under the saddle; will be sold very cheap; price $70[illegible]. Can be seen at Thompson's stable, No. 136 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

CARRIAGES DAMAGED—SEVERAL SOILed by removal from No. 450 Broadway (City Assembly Rooms,) for sale cheap; 300 new carriages, all styles; 1,000 sets harness; several second-hand carriages. C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A LARGE assortment of first-class work at very low prices; full and half-top phaetons, cabriolets, open and close rockaways, fine buggies; depot, jagger and express wagons. ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON; HAS BEEN RUN only a few times; in first-rate order; City make. Can be seen at the engine-house, No. 18 Renwick-st., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

HORSE SHEETS, HORSE SHEETS, all styles; lap robes, fly and ear nets, surcingles, halters, whips, rosettes, mats, &c. The best goods at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, 104 Fulton-st.

PASTURAGE.—A FEW FIRST-CLASS HORSES will be taken for the Summer season on a gentleman's place, where they have good care; a fine chance for those going out of town. Call or address J. H. WALKER, No. 78 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A SINGLE HARNESS MADE BY Stillings, nearly new, having been used but a few times. Can be seen at No. 415 West 21st-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SIMONSON & SHEPHERD, oyster dealers, at the foot of West 10th-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. W. SIMONSON will liquidate all bills, who will still carry on the business at the same place as heretofore.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1866.
D. W. SIMONSON,
A. SHEPHERD.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 17th inst.
May 19, 1866.
C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GRAND CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.
DOTY'S WAGON JACK.
Approved by the American Institute Farmers' Club at its session held June 12, and specially commended by Messrs. Robinson, Quinn, Bergen, and other prominent members. Holds up 500 pounds, and costs but $2. Tip top thing to sell, and 100 per cent. profit to salesmen. Easily made, and large profits. Buy two to four counties for $100, and have a good business of your own. Address WM. M. DOTY, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS OF investing from $4,000 to $5,000 in a respectable business where his experience and application would insure a fair return. The best of references given and required. Address M., Box No. 1,249 Post-office, stating business and appointing an interview.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH SOME means, to go to England, to take an interest in the branch of a medicine business fully established there and here. A liberal proposition will be made to a person who may be able to carry on the necessary large correspondence. Address MEDICINE, Box 176 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED TO DEVELOP A big thing in the patent medicine line; will bear the most thorough investigation. Money wanted more than a partner. For particulars address J. R., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A RELIABLE YOUNG man, who can come well recommended, with $1,000, to fill the vacancy of a retired partner. Address, for one week, G. G., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH ABOUT $10,000 capital, to engage in the manufacture and sale of patent medicines. For further information, address Dr. L. H. REYNOLDS, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED GOOD PAYING real estate office for sale. Inquire at No. 5 West 11th-st. near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, as first-class cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and all kinds of pastry and desserts and jellies; or as laundress, and can take charge of a dairy; no objection to the country; has several years' reference. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, 8th-st., in the rear—Room No. 19.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a private family; is a first-class cook and an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference given; also for her daughter, a girl of 18 years; is capable of doing chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 125 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OPERATOR AND seamstress on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or as children's maid and seamstress; understands family sewing; has a first-class City reference; prefers going to the country. Address, for two days, J. M., No. 149 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; willing to go a short distance in the country for the Summer months; has good city references. Call at No. 96 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, who is a competent seamstress and can operate Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; would have no objection to attend grown children. Can be seen on Thursday at my former employers, No. 72 East 19th-st. The best of reference given.

WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, for her daughter, aged 15, a situation as companion to a lady, or some kind of light employment in a family of good morals; is active, kind, obliging and respectful; best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 155 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART CApable girl, to do cooking or general housework; is economical, a neat and excellent washer and ironer; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl; a good cook and will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, young girls for housework, &c.; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; can give first-class reference from her last employer. Call at or address 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the paper store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable girl, as cook; is competent and willing to assist with washing; good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 145 East 17th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant German girl as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or as waitress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 13 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., near Greene-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as nurse for an infant, who has experience and can take it from its birth; the best of reference given; would be willing to go in the country. Apply at No. 75 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook in a private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Can been seen at No. 99 West 27th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, WORK BY THE day or week; is a very neat cleaner and a first-rate washer and ironer. Inquire for M. M. S. DUNBAR, at No. 464, corner West 35th-st. and 10th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 3d-av., in the candy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as laundress. Call at her last employers, No. 113 East 30th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse or to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY, TO DO family sewing and assist in dressmaking. Apply at No. 49 Bond-st.

A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL WISHES a situation in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking and is a good baker; is willing and obliging; has no objections to the country; willing to assist in the washing and ironing. No. 276 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION for a light-colored West India woman, who has lived with her for fifteen years; a position to travel with or wait on an invalid lady, or as child's nurse, is desired. Apply at No. 21 East 25th-st.

CITY OR COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR DOMESTICS has removed to No. 50 East 28th-st., one door from 4th-av. She solicits a continuance of the patronage she has enjoyed for the last twenty-four years.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AND his wife, (English,) without incumbrance, situations in some first-class hotel or private boarding-house, the man as butler, wife as housekeeper; no objection to the country; reference. Address C. MOORE, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION IN the country for a first-class man; is a good, careful driver, and understands his business thoroughly; was in his last place five years, and is now out of employment in consequence of the family having left for Europe. Address Box No. 1,182 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to work in the garden and take care of horses; can milk well and make himself useful at any work; wages moderate; is willing and obliging. Address F. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who has skill and practical experience in the treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can produce the best of reference in that capacity. Call on or address J. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION in the country as groom or coachman; understands his business, and is not afraid of work. Can plow or mow, if required. Address F. G., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WORKING gardener; also, understands the care and driving of horses, and is willing to make himself useful; can milk cows or assist on a farm. Address M., Gardener, No. 135 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a sober, steady man, who understands his business perfectly; has the best of City and country reference; no objection to the country. Address B. McG., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man in a private family; has ten years' experience in this City; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to capacity. Address H. E., Box 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER WHO THOROUGHly understands his business, wants a situation; is perfectly competent in every department; married, without children; good reference. Address M. M., gardener, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE, steady and industrious man as coachman or gardener; thoroughly understands both; is willing to make himself useful; 15 years of the best City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; he understands his business thoroughly; be also understands gardening and farming; will make himself generally useful; good references. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman and gardener; understands his business and will work for moderate wages. Call or address HENRY LEVERENCE, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man (English;) town or country; City references. Address TEMPLE, at McNicol's, No. 25 East 18th-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single sober young man, in either City or country; best of reference given. Address P. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man; is a first-class servant and has good reference. Address HENRY, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH gardener, who in every way will be found to possess a perfect knowledge of his business; references perfectly satisfactory. Address B. B., Box 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference given. Call at Mr. McDICKLE'S stable, 25 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE ENGLISHMAN, A situation as groom or coachman; just arrived from Canada; good reference given. Can be seen at Mr. Cragon's livery stables, 42d st., and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman who understands his business in all its branches; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address T. C., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITER man, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; has lived 17 years in three last places; can be seen for two days at the drug store No. 913 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business. Call or address T. M., No. 20 East 9th-st., in the private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as vegetable gardener or coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble man as coachman; has best of City references; no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 45 William-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by a single man; is a good and careful driver, and can produce satisfactory reference. Address J. M. K., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands hothouse and greenhouse plants, grapes and vegetables. Address G. W., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; none but those who have glass houses need apply. Apply to J. W., at Henderson & Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 24 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation in a first-class family as waiter; has no objection to City or country. Call at No. 8 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN and groom by an Episcopal Methodist man; can give good City reference. Call for two days at 313 1st-av.

AN AMERICAN AND WIFE WOULD like to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer; best of City references as to responsibility, character, &c. Call on or address, for one week, S. P. B., Box No. 446 6th-av., corner of 27th-st.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, SUMMER-HOUSES, farmers and others in want of capable and recommended male and female help, will find a full supply for every kind of work constantly on hand at Servants' Institute, No. 136 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT man, a situation in an office to go errands or make himself useful; best of City reference. Address J. R. N., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman; good reference given; no objections to the country. Inquire at 94 West 40th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW AGENTS IN CITIES OUT of New-York, to canvass for the splendid engraving of Hicks' picture of American authors. Agents now make over $100 a week. Apply at Room No. 5 No. [illegible] Beekman-st., or address Box No. 370 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.
$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
Winchendon, Mass.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO SUPERintend the development of a large silver-mining property in the State of Nevada; must have a thorough practical knowledge of mining, smelting and separation of ores; undoubted testimonials as to integrity, capability and energy required. Address, with references, Box No. 4,615 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FIRST-CLASS cook, one that can do the washing and ironing for a small family of four adults and one child; must be a Protestant, and come well recommended; (to go a short distance in the country, on Long Island.) Apply at No. 25 Broadway, down stairs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress; must thoroughly understand her business, be willing to make herself generally useful, and to go in the country during the Summer; good reference required. Apply at No. 61 East 17th-st.

WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY IN the City, a cook, waitress, laundress, chambermaid and parlor maid; Protestants preferred; English, American, Irish, Scotch, German, French, &c. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS laundress and chambermaid. Apply, with City reference, at No. 27 West 35th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock on Thursday.

WANTED—FARMER AND GARDENER, TO take entire care of 100 acres, 5 men, 7 cows, 5 horses; a good house to live in, and permanent situation. Call on W. HANNAM, No. 6 College-place, up stairs.

WANTED—A SALESMAN THOROUGHLY FAmiliar with the fancy department of the wholesale drug trade. Address, with terms and references, IMPORTER, Box No. 1,926 Post-office.

WANTED—A COLORED OR GERMAN WOman, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, to go to Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Apply on board barge *Duchess*, foot of Franklin-st., on Thursday before 2 P. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE. ONE who writes a good hand may address, in his own handwriting, S. A. G., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NUMBER OF first-class wood-workmen, in a car-factory, near this City. Apply to W. W. TAULMAN, No. 76 William-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON TO sell soap on commission. Address, with full name and references J. K., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN IN A STORE; must be active and willing. Inquire at No. 502 Grand-st., corner of Sheriff-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN BARBER at Southward's Shades, No. 86 Madison-st.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED.—Local agents and solicitors wanted: very liberal arrangements will be made with competent and reliable parties. Address, with references, INSURANCE, Box No. 6,767 New-York Post-office.

PROOF-READER WANTED—ALSO, A boy to read manuscript. Apply to E. O. JENKINS, No. 20 North William-st.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN
LEAF TOBACCO,
Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st.
Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For setting curb and gutter stone in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.
Second—For paving with square blocks Thirty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.
Third—For paving with stone blocks Front-street, from Wall-street to Maiden-lane.
Fourth—For building sewer in First-avenue, from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street, to sewer in Fiftieth-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street to ninety feet west of Avenue A.
Fifth—For building sewer in First-avenue from Sixth to Seventh streets.
Sixth—For building sewer in West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.
Seventh—For paving Thirty-fifth-street with trap block, between First and Second avenues.
Eighth—For laying cross-walk in Twelfth-street, four hundred feet west of Sixth-avenue.
Ninth—For fencing vacant lots in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—On the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth streets.
Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block from Fourth to Fifth avenues.
Third—All the lots on both sides of Front-street to the extent of half the block from eighty feet south of Wall-street to Fletcher-street.
Fourth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue from half the block below Fiftieth-street to Fifty-second-street; also all the lots on the north side of Fiftieth-street, and on both sides of Fifty-first-street, and on the south side of Fifty-second-street, from one hundred and twenty-five feet west of the First-avenue to the East River; also all the lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to one hundred and twenty-five feet west of said avenue.
Fifth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixth to Seventh streets.
Sixth—All the lots on both sides of West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.
Seventh—All lots on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, to the extent of half the block from First to Second avenue.
Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, between Sixth and seventh avenues.
Ninth—All those four lots on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and joining the Church of St. Gabriel on the west.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1866.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street; running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue; and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York; said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 9, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. JAMES A. BECKWITH, insolvent of the City of Oswego, New-York. Notice first published March 29, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. RANSOM H. TYLER, County Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the village of Fulton, in the County of Oswego, New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment (should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
A. L. JOHNSON,
m29 law13wTh Attorney for Insolvent, Salina, N. Y.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D., 1866.
LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.
je7 law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SAUNDERS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the late place of business of deceased, No. 7 Astor House, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next. Dated Jan. 24, 1866.
SAMUEL SAUNDERS,
ADAM SAUNDERS, } Executors.
ja25-law6mTh*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE......LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, July 14

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first- and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY, NO. 58 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1866.

STEAMSHIP VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, June 16, at 10 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 o'clock.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........14th June.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,800 tons, 1,000 horse power...28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power..........19th July.
Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 23; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN......Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN......Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS..........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons	Commanders
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,010	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,400	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
DENMARK..........SATURDAY, June 16
LOUISIANA........WEDNESDAY, June 20
HELVETIA.........SATURDAY, June 23
THE QUEEN........SATURDAY, June 30
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Cabin passage by Wednesday's steamers, $90.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO, OF THE Inman line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $30, currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
ETNA..........SATURDAY.....June 16
KANGAROO......WEDNESDAY....June 20
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY....June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY....June 30
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$120 | Steerage..........$35
First Cabin to London....125 | Steerage to London.......40
First Cabin to Paris.....135 | Steerage to Paris........50
Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
MALTA..........WEDNESDAY, June 20.
PALMYRA........WEDNESDAY, June 27.
TARIFA.........WEDNESDAY, July 4.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND THE Irish ports. The favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE,
HIBERNIA..........SATURDAY, June 16
CALEDONIA.........SATURDAY, June 23
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin: Cabins, $90, $70; steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $37. To Hamburgh, Havre, Antwerp, &c., cabin, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
From Pier No. 4 North River,
The West India Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the following elegant and well-known sidewheel steamships, for Havana direct:
EAGLE, GREEN, Commander, June 20.
COLUMBIA, BARTON, Commander, June 27.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, July 4.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE..........THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..........Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
FLAMBEAU, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The EMILY B. SOUDER will follow on Saturday, June 16, 1866.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WM. H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.
The fast-sailing steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 98 West-st., corner of Cedar.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first class Steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. R. GAGER, will leave Pier 9, N. R., on Saturday, June 16. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL follows June 23d.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR will leave on SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class.	Second-class.	Third-class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA NICARAGUA,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, on the 20th of June, the steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with passengers and freight, giving through bills of lading by connecting steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO JULY 13.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON..........Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage..........$20
The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

PIONEER LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY.
Cabin passage..........$15.
Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
The new and first-class steamship
TYBEE,
Capt. ISAAC CROWELL,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 16.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The fast and favorite steamships
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 16.
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 23.
FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH—GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, Capt. ATKINS commanding, of the Empire Line, is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 13, North River, and will sail for Savannah SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt L. PARISH, every FRIDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

(Old Dominion and North State Line,)
From Pier No. 12 North River.
The A No. 1 steamship
WHIRLWIND,
HENRY FARGO, Commander,
is loading as above, and will sail SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 P. M. Freight at low rates. Goods for interior forwarded promptly.
Agents at Richmond, BRIDGEFORD & MYERS.
Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 184 Maiden-lane.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatentown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.
N.B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. R. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.
On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday,	7,	10 A.M.	Wednesday,	6,	1½ P.M.
Friday,	8,	10½ A.M.	Thursday,	7,	2½ P.M.
Saturday,	9,	3½ P.M.	Friday,	8,	2½ P.M.
Monday,	11,	3½ P.M.	Monday,	11,	6½ A.M.
Tuesday,	12,	3½ P.M.	Tuesday,	12,	7 A.M.
Wednesday,	13,	3½ P.M.	Wednesday,	13,	7 A.M.
Thursday,	14,	4 P.M.	Thursday,	14,	7 A.M.
Saturday,	16,	10 A.M.	Friday,	15,	9½ A.M.
Sunday,	17,	7 A.M.	Saturday,	16,	1 P.M.
Monday,	18,	7½ A.M.	Sunday,	17,	11½ A.M.

Time Tables at No. 153 West-st., 72 Murray-st., 3d-av., corner 18th-st., 2 Dey-st., and 74 Vesey-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:30, 34th-st at 3:45 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The boats of this line (CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE) leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Watts-st., for Troy, (and the only line ticketing by railroad North and East,) daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR ROCKLAND LAKE.—The steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER, leaves foot of Dey-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock, landing at Jay and 34th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack and Sing Sing. Fare to Rockland Lake, 50 cents.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE STEAMBOAT NAUSHON will commence the ferry to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton on Thursday, June 14. Leaving Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30; Dey-st. at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45; Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

THE GRAND ANNUAL EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC,

of the CHILDREN'S PROGRESSIVE LYCEUM, and its friends, will take place on FRIDAY, June 15, 1866. The company will leave the pier, foot of Christopher-st., at 9¾ o'clock, and go by the steamer THOMAS E. HULSE to BLUFF GROVE, FORT LEE, returning about 6 P. M. A band of music has been engaged, and a pleasant time is anticipated. Spiritualists, and friends of Progress generally, are invited to join in this excursion. Tickets for adults, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. To be had at the *Banner of Light* Office, No. 544 Broadway, up stairs; McFarland's boook-store, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, and at the wharf on the morning of the excursion. N. B.—Should the morning of the 15th be stormy, the excursion will be postponed until the following Tuesday.

EXCURSIONS—TO YONKERS, GRASSY Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9:15; leaving Poughkeepsie to return at 2 P. M. Fare to Cozzens' and all places above 50 cents each way.
Special arrangements at reduced rates will be made with schools.

THE FAST SAILING STEAMER A. FLETCHER will accompany the New-York Yacht Club on their annual Regatta THURSDAY, June 14, leaving foot 34th-st., N. R., at 9:30, Desbrosses-st 10, and Pier No. 4 N. R. at 10:10 A. M. A limited number of tickets may be procured at the office of POLLOCK & VAN WAGENEN, No. 212 West-st. Price $2.

REGATTA.—THE FINE SEA STEAMER P. C. SCHULTZ, the spectator boat for the race on Thursday, June 14, will leave as follows: Fulton Ferry Pier, Brooklyn, 8½; Peck-slip, 8¾; Pier No. 4, North River, 9; 3d-st., Hoboken, 9½; Christopher-st., New-York, 10 A. M. Fare $2. Refreshments on board.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER.—THE LARGE AND COMMOdious steamer CHICOPEE, will charter with or without barges, to clubs, private parties, schools or churches. Apply early on board, or to HENRY B. CROSSETT, No. 382 West-st., New-York.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.
This well-known hotel has been thoroughly renovated and gas introduced in every room. It will be opened for the reception of guests in the latter part of June.
JOS. B. WEAVER, 2d.

POWELTON HOUSE,

NEWBURGH, N. Y.
This first-class house will be opened for the season June 23. Persons wishing board by the day or week can apply to W. J. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for guests. Visitors will find an authorized agent at the steamboat landings and Hudson River Railroad Station to assist visitors, provide conveyance, &c. The steamer *Thomas Powell* leaves foot of Franklin-st., North River, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5 P. M., and Saturdays at 2 P. M., running to Catskill, only landing at West Camp, and on Saturdays at Malden. The Mountain House is in telegraph communication with all parts of the country.

BRIGHTON HOUSE—PERTH AMBOY, N. J. is now open for the season. Accommodations first-class. Large rooms, fine grounds, good drives, bathing, boating and fishing. Within easy access of New-York by railroads and steamboats 13 times each way daily. Location unsurpassed for healthfulness, AND NO MOSQUITOES. Terms moderate. JOHN C. TULLY, Proprietor.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, ON SEA SHORE, opposite Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat *Matteawan*, Barclay-st. Fine shady groves, sea bathing, fishing, sailing, drives. First-class board $7 to $12. Address or apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st. H. B. KENT.

SUMMER RESORT—AMERICAN HOUSE Hyde Park, Vermont, J. J. NESMITH Proprietor.—An elegant resort in the midst of the Green Mountains; on the direct route from Mount Mansfield to Memphremagog Lake; scenery unsurpassed. A good livery connected with the house.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open.
COOPER & LAIRD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open.
S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

ASHLAND HOUSE, FOURTH-AV.—ACcommodations for a few first-class families, with fine rooms on second and third floors, fronting on the avenue and on 24th-st. Parties desiring board for the Summer will be taken at reasonable rates. Single persons, permanent, at $14; transient $3 per day.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,

OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably located in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor.
BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

SLATE AND TIN ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN ROOFING SLATE.—From a long practical experience in the roofing business we are prepared to take contracts for roofing in any part of the country, at the most reasonable rates. Give us a call. DUGAN & HART, No. 54 Roosevelt-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEmen willing to room together can be accommodated with good board in a private family; front chamber, with large clothes-press, gas, and privilege of bath, in a house near Second-place, within a few minutes of Hamilton Ferry; also hall room for single gentleman; breakfast at 7 and dinner at 6½ o'clock; references exchanged. Address J. H., Box No. 2,465, New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, OR A FEW single persons, can obtain desirable rooms, with or without board, at No. 187 East 20th-st. Sabbath respecting parties preferred.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR, well furnished, bath, &c.; pleasant location, convenient to clubs and restaurants; together or separate. Breakfast if desired. Terms reasonable. No. 93 28th-st., near Lexington-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR A party of gentlemen may obtain handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with or without partial board; house and location first-class. No. 65 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD IN A FIRST-class house; location central, airy, 14th to 42d sts; very reasonable terms; small room; reference. Miss L., Station G.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, OR GENTLEMAN of quiet, refined habits, can find newly furnished rooms at No. 58 East 27th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Very pleasant location.

FURNISHED ROOMS ON MURRAY HILL—Entire second floor, with or without board; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W. L., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR FAMILY or single persons, with or without board, at No. 2 Neilson-place, near Broadway and Waverley-place; satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board. No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 6 4TH-AV.; ROOMS for lodgers handsomely furnished, and at moderate prices.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES CAN be accommodated with board at a farm house in Orange County, ten miles below Newburgh. The house is situated among the mountains, and is accessible by boat to Cornwall, or by Erie Railroad to Turners. Address, ISAAC B. TITUS, Canterbury, Orange Co., N. Y. Reference: Richard Seaman, Nos. 71 and 73 Front-st., N. Y.; John J. Yellott, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY (no children) have five or six comfortable airy rooms to let, with board, for the Summer; price, from $7 to $10 a week; location on Lake Champlain, a few steps from the steamboat landing. Refer to Dr. S. Peters, No. 19 East 15th-st.; S. G. Cuyler, Room No. 19, No. 30 Broad-st. Address A. L. CONGER, Essex, Essex County, N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET, FURNISHED rooms, healthily situated on the Palisades, New-Jersey; fine view of New-York and the Hudson; large garden, fruit, stable, &c.; three-quarters of an hour from City Hall, New-York; private family. Inquire at No. 260 4th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF FIVE OR six can have good plain board at a farm-house; plenty milk, fruit, &c.; two miles from Montclair or Bloomfield depot; children no objection; terms very moderate. Can apply to C. W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st., from 11 to 4 o'clock.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT GREEN'S FARMS, Conn., four to six persons can be accommodated with board in a farm-house, pleasantly situated, with fine water and inland view, 45 miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad to Westport, Conn. Address F. T. B., Westport, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD—LLEWELLEN PARK, North Orange, N. J. From six to eight persons can obtain good accommodations in a select farmhouse; 10 minutes' ride from the Park; stable and coach-house; terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to Mrs. M. A. BAVIER, North Orange. Horses taken on pasture.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—ORANGE, N. J.—A FEW boarders can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good table, a few minutes' walk from depot. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A FARMhouse, for a gentleman, wife, child, (10 months old,) and nurse, within an hour's ride of the City. Address, with terms, L. M., Box No. 3,162 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms may be found at Milton on the Hudson, by calling on, or addressing, LUCY A. ORDWAY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FINELY SITUATED private residence, convenient to the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Depot. Apply to A. W. KENNEDY, Assessor's Office, No. 896 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR single gentlemen or married ones, without children; one hour from City. Call on or address Mr. CASE, No. 324 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN Yonkers and Tarrytown, in a private family, by a gentleman, with stabling for a saddle horse. Address, stating location and price, C. Z., Box 696 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex Conn.; prices from $5 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD IN THE CITY, ON Harlem River, foot of 125th-st. Apply at No. 191 Chatham-st.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS FOR THE season, for a small family—gentleman, his wife, girl of 8 years, infant and nurse; location within one hour of City Hall; situation must be agreeable, and accommodations first-class, and where there are no other boarders; stabling for two horses and carriage-room desired in immediate vicinity; references. Address, with particulars, J. H. D., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be had at Orange, N. J., five minutes' walk from railroad station. House well shaded and location very pleasant. For particulars, address Box No. 92, Orange, N. J., or inquire of WEBSTER & CO., No. 17 Dey-st., New-York.

BOARD MAY BE HAD FOR FIVE OR six persons, 1½ hours from New-York by Erie Railway, at a country seat, newly built and furnished; rooms large, situation elevated, commanding view, excellent water, shade, mountain rambles, &c. Terms $10 to $15 per week. References required. Address Box No. 470 Post-office, Paterson, N. J.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, LIVING in a very pleasant location, and convenient to schools, would like to take one or two children to board, where they would have the very best of care. Address, for one week, Mrs. R. H., Astoria, L. I.

SUMMER BOARD CAN BE HAD UPON A beautiful farm in Catskill Mountains; plenty of shade water, fruit, vegetables and poultry; a fine large house, ice-house, horses and wagons; good fare and reasonable prices. Apply at No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 12.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW-York, per Morris and Essex Railroad. The Summit House having been enlarged and refurnished, offers excellent accommodations to a few more families. The House is pleasantly situated in a large park, within two minutes' walk of the depot.

A LADY HAVING A VERY PLEASANT house and grounds in the Town of Rocky Hill, Conn., on the Connecticut River, midway between Hartford and Middletown, would like eight or ten boarders for the season. For full particulars inquire at the store of BULKLY & LAPHAM, No. 28 Ferry-st.

A LADY HAVING TAKEN FOR THE Summer a house at Spuyten Duyvil, capable of accommodating from 15 to 20 persons, is ready to receive applications for board. The house is delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson. Stabling for horses. Address S. L., or apply at No. 341 West 34th-st.

A *** FOR FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES, near Tarrytown; mountain air, all modern improvements, spacious park, fruit and shade trees, stabling. Particulars between 1 and 3 o'clock of B. BARNARD, No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., or of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LIKE TO take two or three persons to board for the Summer; the house is delightfully situated with plenty of shade, fruit and vegetables; 40 minutes' ride from the City and only five minutes' walk from the depot. For particulars apply to Mrs. D. S. LEWIS, Tremont, Harlem Railroad.

A LADY HAS HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY furnished suites of rooms, with private bath-rooms adjoining, to rent; private or table d'hote. Also other rooms for families or gentlemen with breakfast—permanent or transient. No. 7 Gramercy Park, corner 20th-st.

SEVERAL GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with pleasant rooms, breakfast and tea in a private family in Fordham, one-quarter of a mile from the depot, opposite the Episcopal Church; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ACCOMMODATIONS AND good board can be obtained in a farm house, 1½ hours from City by car and 2¾ hours by boat; good stabling, or can furnish team. Call at, or address RYMUND, Fourth National Bank, New-York.

JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE AT BATH, L. I.—First-class accommodations for families and single gentlemen. Inquire for Mrs. LEVY, Brown's old bakery, New-Utrecht.

AT BATH, L. I.—ON THE SEA-SHORE, BY A private family, a few large rooms in a handsome villa; superior board, garden, stabling and bathing. Address ALKA, Bath, New-Utrecht, L. I.

LARGE AIRY ROOMS, WITH LIBERAL table, in a modern stone house, near the depot at Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y. References. Apply at No. 54 West 23d-st.

BOARD AT YONKERS—PLEASANT ROOMS with first-class board, abundance of shade and fruit. Apply to WM. H. PERRY, Yonkers Depot, or address B., Box No. 395 Post-office, New-York City.

BOARD IN THE HIGHLANDS, 3 MILES north of Peekskill; two rooms at a farmhouse. For further particulars inquire of C. W. LODER, No. 313 Broadway.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES CAN FIND pleasant accommodations at Amenia, on Harlem Railroad, 3½ hours from New-York, ten minutes from depot. Address G. W. CENTER.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD ON the Palisades, one mile north of Fort Lee; boat runs 4 times a day; lowest price $10. J. COYTE, Coytesville, N. J.

BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED BY ONE OR two families in a very pleasant location at Glen Cove. Address N. B. Y., Box No. 762 Post-office.

BOARD IN MORRISTOWN, IN A PRIVATE family; accommodations for four or five persons. Address Box No. 101, Morristown, N. J.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—AT THE PARSONage House, Rye, Westchester County, N.Y. Apply as above, or to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME CAPELLO, CLAIRVOYANT DOCtress and Business Medium, has returned to No. 310 3d-av., near 25th-st., and will again astonish all who consult her, by describing their friends, telling names, &c., that no other medium has ever done. Ring bell No. 1.

NO. 165 BOWERY—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and Gifted Lady, tells all you wish to know, losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7½. Overture begins at 8.
SECOND WEEK
and enthusiastic welcome of the world-famed
RAVELS.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, FRANCOIS, YOUNG AMERICA,
and
THE MARTINETTIS, SIGNORITA PEPITA, M. VAN HAMME,
and a company of eminent artists, numbering
FORTY PERSONS.

Mr. WHEATLEY is gratified in again presenting to the New-York public these old-time favorites, whose genius has maintained through all the changes of their marvelous career, pre-eminent and glorious renown as the most versatile, accomplished and graceful exponents of the charms of the Pantomime known to any stage.

THURSDAY, June 14.
Will be performed (first time in several years) the
SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
FRANCOIS RAVEL..........as..........Jobard
Sergeant Recreuter..........GABRIEL RAVEL
Immense reception of the new grand ballet entitled
THE NYMPHS AND THE BUTTERFLY.
Danced by Signoreta PEPITA, Mlle. VANDRIS, Madam MARZETTI and Mon. VAN HAMME, who will execute the wonderful Terpsichorean movement of three complete evolutions in the air; performed by no other artiste.
THE MARTINETTI BROTHERS as the THREE ATHLETES.
The entertainments will commence with the
THE CELEBRATED FLYING TRAPEZE
BY YOUNG AMERICA.
In which he will execute his wonderful
THREE BACK SOMERSAULTS,
never before attempted by any artiste on the trapeze.
TO-MORROW, (Friday)—TRAPEZE, STAR OF RHINE and MAGIC TRUMPET.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SECOND GRAND MATINEE.
Commencing at 2 o'clock—VOL AU VENT, MILLINERS and BEAUTIFUL BALLET.
The programme changed nightly.
Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

SHERIDAN CORBYN..........Manager
J. SCHONBERG..........Stage Manager
C. H. PLATT..........Treasurer

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
THE BUISLAY FAMILY,
ÆRIALISTS, PANTOMIMISTS AND ATHLETES,
COMPRISING
Mons. ETIENNY BUISLAY,
Mons. ADOLPHE
Mons. AUGUSTE
Mons. JULIO
Mons. GREUET } BUISLAY,
Mons. JUSTIN
Mast. JOAQUIN
Mlle. LUISA
IN THEIR WONDERFUL FEATS, COMPRISING
THE NIAGARA LEAP,
THE SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
DOUBLE GIANT SWING,
And other Novel and Daring Tours de Force.
Owing to the destruction of the Academy of Music, at which these wonderful artists were engaged to appear, and as the New Bowery Theatre was the only establishment in New-York of sufficient size in which to perform their MARVELOUS ACTS, they will, on
SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, June 16,
inagurate
A SUMMER SEASON,
with the production of the new burlesque drama of
LA PIED DU MOUTON;
OR,
THE SHEEP'S FOOT,
Which was performed by this TALENTED FAMILY FOR TWO CONSECUTIVE YEARS in Paris, and has been adapted expressly for their opening in New-York, by J. Schonberg, Esq. They will be supported by a
FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY,
INCLUDING
Miss SALLIE HINCKLY, Mrs. ALECIA THORNE,
Mr. FRED. WOODHULL, Mr. GEO. ROUNDY,
Mr. L. R. BENNEUX, Mr. J. W. PEMBERTON.
(Their first appearance in the ATLANTIC STATES.)
Mr. GEO. BECKS,
(Late of Niblo's Garden,)
Mr. ALFRED BECKS and
Miss BLANCHE CHAPMAN,
(Of Academy of Music, Brooklyn,)
Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. WILLIAMS,
And a number of Auxiliaries;
Mme. STREBINGER,
Primiere Danseuse, from the principal Australian Theatres, assisted by
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET,
under the direction of Mons. GROSSI,
(Late of Academy of Music.)
And in order to add to the effect of this grand production
A COMPANY OF SKATERS
have been engaged, and will be led by the
ICE QUEEN,
Miss CARRIE MOORE.
The extravaganza of "THE SHEEP'S FOOT" will be produced with New Music, by Prof. Charles Schultz, Conductor of the Orchestra, and late of San Francisco. Intricate Mechanical Effects, by T. MORGAN and Assistants.
New and Magnificent Scenery, by Mr. HILLIARD.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND musical entertainment will be held in the 25th-st. U. P. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, June 14 and 15, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, admitting both evenings. Refreshments extra.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL, UNDER THE exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, for the radical cure of Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Fistula, Varicocele, Hernia, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 8 and 9, 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 evenings. A lecture on the immediate Cure of Stricture, addressed to his surgical pupils by Dr. D. Price 10 cents. Apply to EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, or Box No. 3,121.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

N. D. THOMPSON, M. D., HYGIENIC Physician, Swedish movement, No. 140 West 16th-st., New-York. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 and 5 to 7 P. M. Prescriptions given for the prevention of Cholera and other epidemic diseases. Also, best mode of treatment.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 6. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 50. E. WARNER, Publ'ers, 1 Vesey-st.

DR. SELDEN'S TREATMENT FOR LADIES in trouble is always successful at one interview. Office No. 233 Bleecker-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

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Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
FINAL OPPORTUNITY
of witnessing the great drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
in five acts, twelve tableaux, and thirty scenes, with all the
ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
THE CLOSING PERFORMANCES
will be given
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
AFTERNOON AT 3: EVENING AT 7½.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
appearing in her original character of
TOPSEY, TOPSEY,
and for the last time on the occasion of
HER BENEFIT, SATURDAY, JUNE 16.
To be seen at all hours,
MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
only three years old, and weighing 196 POUNDS.
TWO SACRED WHITE PEACOCKS.
300 LIVING SPECIMENS OF BIRDS
from the GOLD REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF DWARFS,
outrivaling in stature and appearance the famous
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS-BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
TWO LIVING SOUTH AFRICAN LIONS,
magnificent specimens of those kings of the forest.
WAX STATUES OF NOTED PERSONAGES,
comprising figures of celebrated
UNION GENERALS AND FOREIGN POTENTATES.
DR. HALL'S ESQUIMAUX DOG.
LIEUT.-GEN. GRANT'S LOOK-OUT TOWER,
used in his advance upon Richmond.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION. SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
MONDAY, JUNE 18, the great temperance drama of THE DRUNKARD. Mr. C. W. CLARKE in his original character of EDWARD MIDDLETON.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

14th-st., near 6th-av.
SATURDAY, June 16, at 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF M. CHAMONIN.
ROQUELAURE.
Comedy Vaudeville, in 4 acts, by M. M. Leuvin and Lhirie.
LE COUCHER D'UNE ETOILE.
Comedy in 1 act, by Leon Gozlan.
Ticket office No. 678 Broadway. (H. Dardonvilles.)

PAGE'S HISTORICAL PAINTING

OF
ADMIRAL FARRAGUT,
LASHED TO THE SHROUDS OF THE
HARTFORD,
ENTERING MOBILE BAY
TO ATTACK THE CITY OF MOBILE.
The exhibition of the painting, under the auspices of the
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WILL OPEN, TUESDAY, JUNE 19,
AT THE
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
NO. 845 BROADWAY.
Tickets 50 cents.
For sale at Library, Astor-place; at branch offices, No. 59 Liberty-st., and at No. 72 West 34th-st., and at the door.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ENGLISH COMIC OPERA.

NEW FRENCH THEATRE, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
THURSDAY, June 14th, by special request,
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
On FRIDAY, June 15th,
Second night of the
ROSE OF CASTILE.
TICKETS—Balcony Boxes, $2; Parquette, $1 50; Reserved Seats in Dress Circle, $1; Dress Circle, 75 cents.

DODWORTH HALL,

NO. 806 BROADWAY.
MONDAY, June 18, 1866.
FAREWELL COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
TO MR. STEPHEN MASSETT,
(Jeems Pipes, of Pipesville,)
Prior to his departure for Europe by his friends in New-York City. Tickets $1 each, to be had at the door. Commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION, assisted by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' ORCHESTRA. CLOSING CONCERT, Twelfth Season, THURSDAY EVENING, 14th June, at Irving Hall, when will be presented Wallace's "LURLINE" and Mendelssohn's "ATHALIE." Solo Singers: Mmes. COOPER and HOLBROOK; Misses SIMONS, MEYER and HOSTRIE; and Messrs. THATCHER, LOMBARD and SARGEANT. Tickets, $1, to be procured at C. A. MUNGER'S, No. 636 Broadway, and of the Members of the Society.

OPEN AND FREE—THE PHRENOLOGICAL Museum of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING TURF.

A GREAT MATCH
FOR THE
CHAMPIONSHIP,
BETWEEN
DEXTER AND G. M. PATCHEN, JR.
The great match between these famous horses, mile-heats, three in five, in harness, for
$1,000,
Will come off
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 15, AT 3 O'CLOCK.
Hiram Woodruff's b. g. Dexter.
James L. Eoff's br. s. Geo. M. Patchen, Jr.
The making of this great match was preceded by a challenge from Mr. Eoff to trot Patchen the race in question, on the day named, against any horse in the world. It was promptly taken up for Dexter, and a race of immense excitement and importance is sure to follow.
A special train will leave Hunter's Point at 11½, 1½ and 3½ P. M.
The boat leaves James-slip-ferry at 2 P. M., and 34th-st. every five minutes.
Police regulations on the course.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Proprietor.

THE HOBOKEN SPRING RACES.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, June 19—First Race.—The Jersey Stakes, half-mile dash. Second Race—Selling premium, half-mile dash. Third Race—The Ferry Stakes, two-mile heats; eight subscribers.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.—First—Hurdle Race six entries. Second—Purse $350, two-and-a-quarter-mile dash. Third—Hoboken Stake, $30, for three-year olds.
THIRD DAY—First—selling premium $400, two-and-a-half-mile dash. Second Race—Sweepstake premium, $500; dash two-and-a-half miles. Third Race—Premium $400, two-mile heats. Fourth Race—Sanford stake for two-year olds, dash of half a mile.
FOURTH DAY—First—Steeple Chase, $600; eight entries. Second—Sweepstakes premium, $400, for three-year olds; two miles; nine entries. Third—The Press Stakes, $700, three-mile heats; seven subscribers.
Special trains from the foot of Chambers-st., run daily to the Course, returning when the races are over.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.—TROTting on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 P.M.—Match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. D. Pfifer's b. m. LADY THORN, J. COOK'S br. s. GEORGE WILKES. Cars leave South Ferry at 10:15 A. M. and 12:50 P. M., and from the Fulton and Williamsburgh ferries every fifteen minutes during the day for the Course direct. Efficient police arrangements.
WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N.Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 32d-st., N. Y.

TO PARENTS OF DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.—The undersigned conduct an Institute for Deaf and Dumb Children, in which the pupils learn to speak by articulation and to understand whatever is spoken to them. B. & G. ENGELSMANN, No. 88 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 78TH-ST., first brown-stone house west of 3d-av. French and English boarding and day school. Fall lessons begin Sept. 12, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

A BUSINESS COURSE.—INSTRUCTION IN penmanship, bookkeeping and business affairs, at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No. 756 Broadway. Private rooms may be secured. No vacation.

TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT for the Summer months; she teaches French, Italian, German, drawing and painting; best of references given and required. Address letters to M. D. G., care Mr. Christern, No. 863 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

THE DOUBLE-POWER HAY AND COTTON PRESS.

PATENTED FEB. 6, 1866.
Excels any Press in existence in its great Compressing Power!! Rapidity of Motion!! Convenience in Operating!! Simplicity of Construction!! and Cheapness in Price. County and State Rights for sale. Address M. D. MOORE & S. BROMBERG, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York, (up stairs,) where a ¼-size working Press may be seen. F. BROMBERGH, agent for Mobile, Ala.

AN IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM—HICKS' PATENT DIRECT-ACTING RECIPROCATING PISTON DOUBLE CUT-OFF STEAM-ENGINE.
Its advantages over other engine are:
Great reduction of friction and economy of steam.
Extreme simplicity of construction and operation.
Greater durability and saving of repairs.
Requiring no protection from the weather.
Can be run at any velocity and in any position.
It has no dead points.
More perfect and rapid valve motions.
Dispensing with external valves and steam chests.
Dispensing with valve and reversing gear.
More uniform and continuous motion.
The cylinders cannot get out of line.
Great economy of foundations and setting up.
It saves 75 per cent. in space, weight, friction, number of parts and transportation.
Adapted to all purposes. For circulars address
THE HICKS ENGINE COMPANY,
No. 85 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE CYLINDER boilers, 24x24, nearly new, with fronts and connections complete. Can be seen at DODGE'S manufactory, 112th-st., near 3d-av.

STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mechanics' tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, warehouse, 4 Dey-st., N. Y.; works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING,
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
will appear in
COMEDY
and
FARCE.
As CORYDON FOXGLOVE,
in his own comedy, entitled
FLIES IN THE WEB,
FLIES IN THE WEB,
and in the famous farce, entitled
HIS LAST LEGS.
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM as FELIX O'CALLAGHAN.
Between the 2d and 3d acts of the Comedy the Orchestra will perform for the first time,
THE SCOTCH POLKA,
composed by JOHN BROUGHAM, and dedicated to Capt. JUDKINS; the orchestral arrangement by ROBERT STOEPEL.
PART I.—The Departure, Warning Bell, Steam Up, Paddle-wheel Accompaniment, Dinner, Life on the Ocean Wave.
PART II.—A Dark Day, Trouble Ahead, The Chief Engineer Puts on his Foul-weather Shirt, "The Duck" in a Storm, The Winds Whistle, so does the "Bos'n;" the Thunder Speaks, so does the Commodore.
PART III.—All's Well, Glass Rises, Sea Falls, Passengers Jolly, An Eight-day Trip, The Arrival and the Welcome Home.
MONDAY, June 18, will be presented Brougham's world-famous extravaganza POCAHONTAS, with new scenery, new dresses, new jokes, and all the modern improvements.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7½ o'clock. Begin at 8.
THIRD ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT
of the popular and talented Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear in a series of his celebrated Irish impersonations.
THIS EVENING.
The performance will commence of Powers' famous comic drama, in two acts, entitled
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Paudeen O'Rafferty..........Mr. DAN. BRYANT
with the song "Flaming O'Flanigans."
Nina, with song..........MISS ROSA COOKE.
In the course of the piece, an IRISH REEL by Mr. DAN BRYANT and Miss ROSA COOKE.
To conclude with the great Bryant Specialty, the successful dramatization by Mr. W. R. Floyd, of
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy..........Mr. DAN BRYANT
With song, "The Darling Ould Stick," and an Irish Jig.
Cooah Rooney, with song..........Miss Rosa Cooke

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress..........MRS. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
LAST PERFORMANCES OF MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who will appear
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
in the new and interesting drama, adapted expressly for her from the last novel of Charles Dickens, Esq., by
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE,
entitled
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
produced with all the advantages of
NEW SCENERY BY HAYES,
NEW MUSIC BY THOS. BAKER,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
Received nightly with great applause, and should be witnessed by all who desire to spend
"AN EVENING WITH DICKENS."
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8, and the performance terminates at 11.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager..........G. L. Fox
MISS FANNY HERRING
as
THE FEMALE DETECTIVE,
Sustaining six different characters.
JACK ROBINSON AND HIS MONKEY.
THE FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY IN THE ABOVE PIECES.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY HERRING.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

Next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, June 11, and during the week.
THE FASHIONABLE UP-TOWN RESORT.
First week of the following new acts:
THE FENIAN RAIDERS—DON'T SHOOT.
ANNA MARIA JONES. EVERY ONE FOR HIMSELF. NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.

CONTINUED TRIUMPH.
THE GORGEOUS SPECTACLE.
THE NAIAD QUEEN!
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS..........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
GREAT SUCCESS.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 7
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT,
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT,
THIS EVENING,
at the above-named beautiful and favorably-known resort.
During unfavorable weather the concert will be given in the large and elegant hall connected with the establishment.
SATURDAY, at 4, AN AFTERNOON CONCERT.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
SEASON TICKETS, TEN DOLLARS EACH,
admitting to the entire series during three months, may be had at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at the Terrace Garden.
N. B.—Entrance for carriages on 3d-av.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Now open at the new Academy edifice, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., the FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of original works by living artists, never before exhibited. Daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS.
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same.
The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., New-York, near Broadway.

THE ARION PIANO-FORTE.—MANNER & CO., No. 187 Bowery, are now prepared to furnish at retail or to the trade, their various styles of grand, square and upright Arion piano-fortes, with their new scales and all recent improvements. These pianos are constructed of the best selected and thoroughly-seasoned material, and are warranted in every respect equal to the best manufactured. Pianos made to order, with any style of case desired. Old pianos taken in exchange and to rent. Manufactory and warerooms No. 187 Bowery, near Delancy-st.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 152 EAST 13TH-ST., N. Y.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL Conservatory of Music are happy to announce to the public and pupils of the Conservatory that they have made arrangements with the eminent, well-known musician and composer, Mr. Geo. F. Bristow, to take charge of the musical department of the Conservatory.
JOHN C. WHITE, Secretary.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—CERTAIN parties having insinuated doubts in regard to the validity of receipts for tuition, our pupils are hereby informed that they will receive their lessons for the full time specified on the cards, at Schuberth's Building, No. 820 Broadway. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, Musical Director.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—THE UNdersigned takes great pleasure in informing the public that the NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, under the direction of Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, assisted by his former corps of able teachers, Messrs. Heydtmann, Leyeal, Davis, Lambeaux, Gianetti, Groschel, Fred. Mollenhauer, Wellenstein, Foeppel, has been established on a firm and permanent basis in his building, No. 820 Broadway. JULIUS SCHUBERTH.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. HORACE WATERS.

THE LIGHT IN THE WINDOW—NEW song by Virginia Gabriel..........40c.
COME BACK TO ERIN—new song by Claribel..........25c.
THE CUCKOO'S NOTES—beautiful song with "cuckoo" call..........30c.
NELLIE'S GONE FOREVER..........30c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, Publisher.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

NEW MUSIC—JUST PUBLISHED BY WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway.—"Unique." Galop by A. BEMSTEIN. Price 50c. "Oh Sing me to Sleep, Dear Father." Song and chorus by H. P. BANKS. Price 35c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class pianos for sale on reasonable terms, at HAINES BROTHERS' extensive manufactories, corner of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Field Day of the Third Brigade—Recent Changes Announced, &c.

Agreeably to orders issued by Gen. HALL, commanding the Third Brigade, the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fifth Regiments of Infantry paraded yesterday morning at their armories, and proceeded to East New-York, for the purpose of exercising in battalion and brigade movements. The First Regiment, Col. HAWKINS, would also have turned out, had they had their arms. As the Ordnance Department have as yet been unable to provide these very necessary adjuncts, the Zouaves were debarred the pleasure of appearing with the brigade. The regiments parading made a very creditable appearance. The Seventh, Col. CLARK, turned out about 700 muskets; the Eighth, Col. VARIAN, nearly 400; the Ninth, Col. WILCOX, about 300; the Thirty-seventh, Col. FARRAR, over 300, and the Fifty-fifth, Col. LE GAL, about 250—making the aggregate strength present over 2,000 men. The different commands were quite prompt in their arrival on the ground, the entire brigade being present shortly after 11. As each regiment arrived and formed the command was exercised in the school of the battalion by the commanding officer. As these movements were mainly intended as a foil to the more serious business of the day, criticism would be out of place. We may, however, say that the execution of the commands proved that the long course of Winter drills, now just over, have had a most beneficial effect. The Seventh and Eighth Regiments were conspicuous for the superiority of their drill and general discipline, but the Ninth and Thirty-seventh were also very good. Both these regiments have labored under the greatest of all disadvantages, the want of a proper and commodious armory. Col. WILCOX has, however, worked faithfully and well, and the result proves the wisdom of his course. The Ninth Regiment are rapidly reaching their old standard of excellence, and it is to be hoped that they will keep it. Col. FARRAR has only recently assumed control of the Thirty-seventh, and despite the difficulties he has encountered, he has no cause of complaint, for his command has wonderfully improved under his direction and care. We were sorry to see so slim an attendance in the Fifty-fifth Regiment. In days gone by, the "Garde Lafayette" were among the more noted regiments in our State militia for full ranks, and there can be no good reason for so many absenting from a brigade field day, as was the case with this fine command.

At 12:30 o'clock the men were dismissed for dinner, and the scenes attendant upon this meal in and about East New-York were both picturesque and amusing. Pic-nic parties were formed beneath the trees, the sutler and refreshment stands were thronged by a thirsty and hungry crowd, the hotels were filled to overflowing, and the entire village presented a busy and interesting scene. While every one was busily engaged in fortifying their inner man, a heavy shower, that had been threatening a deluge all the morning, at length broke with great fury, causing the most woful trouble and discomfort. So severe was the rain that nearly every house in East New-York was called upon to provide a temporary shelter for the scattering soldiers and their citizen friends, and it was feared that the day's enjoyment was over.

By 2 o'clock, however, the shower had exhausted itself, and the sun again shone forth from behind the breaking clouds. The brigade line was formed at 2:30 o'clock, and the drill commenced, nearly the entire school of brigade being observed. The movements were executed with commendable promptness and precision, despite the difficulty experienced by the men in moving over the soaked turf. The Fifty-fifth were very slow in getting into position, only taking part in the third movement. The advance of the brigade in line of battle by battalion front was finely performed; but the colors of the Thirty-seventh and Fifty-fifth Regiments should have been six paces in front of their respective battalions. As it was, the guides were wrong, and nearly caused confusion. The other movements were creditably executed, but they call for no special mention. The Eighth Regiment troop were detailed as a guard to keep the ground clear, and would have been more successful had they tempered duty with discretion. Running down innocent women and threatening peaceable citizens is not the way to command respect. Still, the presence of so many drinking stands may be some slight excuse. The concourse of citizens and military men was quite large, nearly two thousand spectators being present during the day. Among the distinguished National Guard officers present we noticed the following members of the Governor's Staff: Adjutant-General WILLIAM IRVINE, Inspector-General GEORGE S. BATCHELLER, Commissary-General CHARLES W. DARLING, Assistant Inspector-General SILAS W. BURT, Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance Col. EDWARD GIBHERD, and Col. J. H. LIBENAU, Aid-de-Camp. Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, of the Fourth Brigade, was also present, as were Col. WOODWARD and others of the First and Second Divisions. The parade was dismissed at 5 o'clock, when the regiments returned home.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, &C.

The following orders have been received:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 9, 1866.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New-York, during the week ending June 9, 1866:

First Regiment Cavalry.—Canten Drodge, Second Lieutenant, May 24, vice Fredk. Legelken, deceased; Patrick McIntyre, Second Lieutenant, May 27, vice Thos. Loughran, resigned.

Third Regiment Cavalry.—John H. Budke, Colonel, May 24, vice Brooke Postley, promoted; Diederick Gills, Lieut. Col., May 24, vice John H. Budke, promoted.

Eighty-fourth Regiment Infantry.—Chas. Eagleson, First Lieutenant, May 15, vice Geo. F. Doak, resigned; Chas. Mitchell, Second Lieutenant, May 16, vice Chas. Eagleson, promoted.

Eighty-sixth Regiment Infantry.—Frank Story, Second Lieutenant, Dec. 8, 1865, vice Willis Sedick, resigned.

Ninety-first Regiment Infantry.—William Brundage, Adjutant, May 20, vice W. H. Adams, removed from district; Augustus Coleman, Engineer, May 20, original vacancy; Cornelius J. Sloat, Quartermaster, May 20, vice R. M. Vail, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, June 9, 1866.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending June 9, 1866:

Capt. DAVID S. JONES, Second Regiment Cavalry, term of service expired.

Second Lieut. ADRIAN VANDERVEER, Second Regiment Cavalry, term of service expired.

First Lieut. JOHN E. STERLING, Twenty-fifth Regiment, term of service expired.

Second Lieut. ENSIGN NICHOLS, Forty-first Regiment, term of service expired.

Capt. J. ST. JOHN, Fifty-ninth Regiment, declined.

Capt. RICHARD R. HUNT, Seventy-first Regiment, physical disability.

Capt. JOHN MCCARDLE, Seventy-seventh Regiment, declined.

First Lieut. R. MURPHY, Seventy-seventh Regiment, ill-health.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Board of Commissioners met yesterday morning.

Present—Commissioners PINCKNEY, ENGS, BOWEN and ABBE.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The following communications were received, and appropriately referred:

From the Chief Engineer, recommending the purchase of 36,500 feet of leather hose. Also transmitting list of property for which there is no further use, and recommending that it be disposed of.

From Engineer SHAUNESSY, requesting to have the telegraph placed in his residence.

From NEAFIE & LEVY, of Philadelphia, submitting schedule of size, weight and performance of steam fire-engines manufactured by them, and soliciting an examination.

From Engine Co. No. 36, Harlem, notifying the Board of the resignation of A. Van Voris, W. W. Scott and C. W. Ridley, and the election of A. M. Peterson and M. M. Wells.

From John A. Smith, submitting proposals to do the line and battery work of the fire telegraph.

The following complaints were referred to the Committee on Appointments and Discipline:

Cornelius Bloodgood, Engine No. 13, against Jacob Regus; M. Shaunessy, Engineer, against Francis Frenck, of Hook and Ladder No. 4; Cornelius Bloodgood, Engine No. 13, against J. F. Giraud; J. F. Giraud, Engine No. 13, against Cornelius Bloodgood; J. F. Giraud, Engine No. 13, against John R. Day; M. Snyder, Hook and Ladder No. 4, against Francis Frank; Robert King, Hook and Ladder No. 7, against Charles N. Hammond; Jno. Batterberry, Engine No. 10, against John P. Ryan; Thos. Macaulay, Engine No. 4, against John F. Horan and John Scanlon; James Burke, Engine No. 32, against J. C. Harrison and John Wallsen.

Complaints were disposed of as follows:

Charles W. Veny, Hook and Ladder No. 1, dismissed; Michael Quinn, Engine No. 28, fined 1 day's pay; Thomas Lahey, Engine No. 15, fined 5 days' pay; Thomas Harrington, Engine No. 17, fined 5 days' pay; M. Cassidy, Engine No. 29, fined 10 days' pay; A. J. McCafferty, Engine No. 29, fined 5 days' pay; Thos. Hart, Hook and Ladder No. 1, fined 5 days' pay; C. L. Cottrell, Engine No. 2, fined 5 days' pay; John F. Horan, Engine No. 4, fined 5 days' pay; John Scanlon, Engine No. 4, fined 5 days' pay; John P. Ryan, Engine No. 10, fined 5 days' pay; Chas. N. Hammond, Hook and Ladder No. 1, fined 5 days' pay; Francis Frank, Hook and Ladder No. 4, fined 5 days' pay; John R. Day, Engine No. 13, fined 5 days' pay; Cornelius Bloodgood, Engine No. 13, dismissed.

The following complaints were dismissed: J. C. Harrison, Engine, No. 32, against G. McLoughlin; Cornelius Bloodgood, Engine No. 13, against J. F. Giraud.

Promotions—Benjamin A. Tecquel, to be Foreman Engine No. 28; John Corley, to be Assistant-Foreman Engine No. 25.

Transfers—William Donnelly, Foreman Engine No. 28 to Engine No. 5.

Appointments—William Graham, to Engine No. 10; James Stephenson, to Engine No. 5; Thomas Geary, to Engine No. 5; John McLaughlin, to Engine No. 5; John Gleason, to Engine No. 17; Patrick McCaffrey, to Engine No. 17; John Sears, to Engine No. 13; Jeremiah Keeler, to Engine No. 11; J. R. P. Robinson, to Engine No. 23.

Commissioner ABBE presented report of Committee on Appointments and Discipline, showing the number and location of fires during the month of May discovered and extinguished by individual companies of the Department.

Commissioner ENGS presented statement giving account of sales of property for the City of articles not required for the department, amounting to $6,074 54. Which amount was ordered to be passed over to the Comptroller.

Commissioner ABBE presented the report of the Special Committee on the subject of storage of combustible materials, stating that they had caused the law to be printed in pamphlet form for distribution, and recommended that an attorney be selected to prosecute suits which will arise under the law. The report was received.

Commissioner PINCKNEY offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Steam Fire Engine Company No. 32, located in Burling-slip, be and is hereby disbanded.

Which was referred to the Committee having charge of that district.

The Board then adjourned.

POLICE TRIALS.

City Judge Russel, Mr. Charles S. Spencer, Dr. E. B. Dalton and Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Walker before Commissioners Acton, Bergen and Manierre.

It having been bruited about that Mrs. Dr. MARY E. WALKER, Brevet Major of United States Volunteers, would appear against Patrolman PATRICK H. PICKETT, of Capt. MILLS' Precinct, an uncommonly large number of spectators attended Police Trials, on Wednesday, expecting a treat. Mrs. WALKER, who is an attractive woman and may have seen thirty Summers, was habited in black broadcloth, her coat, from the shoulders to the waist, closely resembling a woman's ordinary attire; but from the waist downward the cut of both coat and pantaloons is masculine. Her hat is the merest chip of straw, trimmed as the milliners usually trim that indescribable article of dress. Her dainty parasol, her bijoutry, indeed everything but the ample pantaloons and coat terminating at the knees betokened the moderately fashionable woman. She was accompanied to Court by a bevy of damsels from her boarding-house, and on her entrance the chamber became vocal with whispering.

The substance of Mrs. Dr. WALKER's charge against Policeman PICKETT is, that he arrested her for wearing male attire. Her testimony was as follows: "I dwell at No. 13 Laight-street, and am a practicing physician and surgeon; I graduated as such in 1855, and as such have been in both civil and military service; I have worn this style of dress for many years, as many female medical students and practitioners have done; have been respectfully entertained at the mansions of gentlemen of distinction in every walk of industry or of art and science, and among the number I mention the chief jurist of the land and the President of the United States, and it has been reserved for a Metropolitan policeman, whose province it is to protect all law-abiding citizens, to be the first to offer me indignity; I wear this dress from high moral principle; the fashionable dress of the day is not such as any physiologist can defend, nor any economist wear; it sweeps the filth from your sidewalks; it fastens the lungs as within a coffin, and encased within its iron bands no woman can venture out in a high wind, or attempt to climb a staircase, without immodest exposure of the limbs; it is an abomination, invented by the prostitutes of Paris, and as such unfit to be worn by a modest American woman; between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., on the 5th inst., I entered a millinery in Canal-street, and a gaping crowd gathered at the door; the lady of the shop invited me to stay until the unmannerly multitude had gone; presently a policeman approached me in the store, and took me to the Wooster-street Police Station, and there the sergeant in command, after keeping me standing at his desk until he had disposed of a female who had been arrested for crime, demanded my name, and inquired whether I could read and write."

At this point of the hearing, President ACTON might have informed Mrs. Dr. WALKER that the sergeant meant no disrespect in propounding these questions, it being a part of his routine duty. The queries on the Police blanks which every Police Station must fill out daily, are: "What is your name? What your age? What your occupation? Can you read and write? Are you married or single?" &c.

Mrs. WALKER further said: "Regarding the sergeant's queries as impertinent, I told him to find my name on this medal, [exhibiting the medal of 'Congress to Major MARY E. WALKER,'] and added, ironically, that probably I could not read or write; seeing a heavy chair across the room I dragged it to the desk, the polite policeman standing like a statue and not offering me a seat; after a while the sergeant bade the officer see me out through the crowd; I declined the escort, saying that I would call upon a gentleman when I needed assistance in walking the streets of New-York; I then started for the NEW-YORK TIMES office, and was annoyed on the way by a fellow who wanted to arrest me; but fortunately I encountered Officer MCWALTERS, of the Park Police, and he escorted me to the editorial rooms of the TIMES, where I made known the facts as they have been published; I claim in free America, on whose tented fields I have served four years in the cause of human freedom, the right unmolested to dress as I please."

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER, in opening the case for the defence, remarked that it is untrue that any woman may legally dress as she pleases; the State law, from the earliest history of our country, has forbidden the wearing of man's garments by women; and if Mrs. Dr. WALKER was so attired as to attract a crowd, and thus get together the elements for a breach of the peace, the policeman was legally bound to take her into custody; dressing thus, in this neutral manner, is clearly a misdemeanor.

Mrs. WALKER—Do you arrest a band of music for creating a crowd in the public streets?

Sergeant SCHOFIELD—I was busy writing up my roll when Officer PICKETT came in with this complainant as prisoner; another prisoner was in the Station-house, and I had to attend first to her; Dr. WALKER was very airy and defiant; the officer brought her to the Station-house as a means of dispersing the crowd, and, as he did not wish to make a charge, I released her from restraint.

Miss E. MILLER—I am employed in the millinery whence Dr. WALKER was taken; a crowd was at the door, and the officer had twice or thrice striven to clear the sidewalk; they had pushed in the door; Mrs. WALKER volunteered to go if I thought her presence damaging to my business, but I wished her to stay; when the officer came in he asked her where her home was, and she replied, "Wherever float the Stripes and Stars;" he then took her off to the Station-house.

Dr. E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent for the Metropolitan Board of Health, was called by Mr. SPENCER to testify concerning Dr. WALKER's reputation in the army; but objection was made, President ACTON regarding that as wholly foreign to the case. Patrolman PICKETT, defending, informed the Commissioners that having in vain attempted to disperse the crowd in Canal-street, he took Mrs. WALKER as a means of getting the mob away.

President ACTON, in dismissing the complaint, said: "This lady was taken to the Station-house to get her away from the mob, and in making the arrest for such cause the officer was not guilty of wrong, because he did not know her abode and could not take her there; but if the arrest had been made because of her peculiar attire, he would have been in error; the Police have no more right to apprehend a woman in such a dress as hers than they have to arrest me. To Officer PICKETT—Let her go; she is smart enough to take care of herself; never arrest *her* again."

Mrs. WALKER departed under a storm of applause.

CITY JUDGE RUSSEL A COMPLAINANT.

Among the affidavits against Patrolmen was one to which was annexed a note from Capt. GEO. W. WALLING, saying that in consequence of remarks in the Court of General Sessions by City Judge RUSSEL, Mr. C. SPENCER and Ex-Judge SIDNEY H. STUART intimating that Officer WILLIAM SMITH had attempted subornation of perjury and was a horse-thief, he (Capt. W.) had preferred a charge before Inspector LEONARD. The case having been called, the City Judge took the stand and qualified by taking the oath in the usual form, and said: "I had before me, last term, two witnesses who swore that Policeman WILLIAM SMITH had been to them and offered them money to testify against one KAMISKY, who had been arrested on a charge of horse-stealing; Mr. SPENCER informed me that he could bring other witnesses to give like testimony; out of Court the officer's conduct was bad, for no sooner had the defendant been acquitted than Officer SMITH rearrested him as a deserter; I ordered him back, and bade the officers of the Court make complaint against him for subornation of perjury, and he is now under bail to stand trial on this charge; I have thought it my duty to the community to have these charges made." Mr. HENRY MORRISON, counsel for Officer SMITH, said that there could be no reason why a thief and his confederate should, by taking a false oath, be permitted to break a policeman, and he introduced respectable testimony showing that the fellows who have sworn against Officer SMITH are consummate scoundrels. Mr. SPENCER remarked that these persons are highly respectable coachmen, who own their own animals and vehicles. As the case (which has been adjourned) stands, it appears that Officer SMITH had arrested one KAMISKY for alleged horse-theft, and that after the acquittal of the prisoner the officer, having authority from Gen. VAN VLEIT, rearrested him for desertion; that the fellow was acquitted on the testimony of his confederates, and that when they found him again under arrest they made the false oath accusing Officer SMITH of subornation of perjury as a means of keeping one of their gang out of quod.

CROSS COMPLAINTS.

Patrolman CHARLES CLOSS preferred a complaint against Patrolman DESSO DEIDWAY, and on information from the latter officer and from Sergeant ISAAC W. POTTER, of Essex Market Police Court, Sergeant F. P. WEMYSS sent Officer CLOSS to trial for drunkenness. A host of witnesses appeared, and a mass of testimony was taken; from all of which it appeared that Officer CLOSS had driven Mrs. MARGARET CLIFFORD's child from the sidewalk in front of her abode, at No. 231 Bowery; that she had remonstrated in insulting language, and that the officer had threatened to apprehend her; that Officer DEIDWAY interfered, and that a quarrel thereupon occurred between him and Officer CLOSS; that Officer CLOSS took Mrs. CLIFFORD to the Essex Market Police Station, and thence to Essex Market Court, and that there the officer's conduct was such as to impress the Court officers with the idea that he was under the influence of liquor. He established his sobriety by abundant testimony; but it appearing that he had arrested Mrs. CLIFFORD for insulting him, the Commissioners reprimanded him for thus making an unauthorized arrest.

Other trials were of merely routine character.

Death of Roger Lamb, the Wife Murderer.

ROGER LAMB, who was tried by Judge RUSSELL in the Court of General Sessions March 24, 1865, for the murder of his wife in Oak-street, on the 12th of February, 1865, convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 5th of May of the same year, and to whom the Court of Appeals subsequently granted a new trial, died in the hospital at Blackwell's Island on Tuesday. LAMB was over 60 years of age, and has been suffering from consumption ever since his imprisonment. As all the witnesses in the case had died in the interval, it had been arranged that, if he was able, he would come into Court and plead a lower grade of crime than murder, but death released him from the strong grasp of the prison gate.

MORTUARY.

The Weekly Letter From Dr. Elisha Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics.

The usual weekly letter from Registrar HARRIS to Dr. E. B. DALTON, Sanitary Superintendent for the Board of Health, is as follows:

"The death records for New-York and Brooklyn the past week present slight variations from those of the previous week. The total mortality in New-York was 393, or 29 more than the previous week. The mortality in Brooklyn was 109. These totals are respectively equal to annual death-rates of 28 9-10 to the 1,000, and 19 1-10 to the 1,000 inhabitants.

Great as the apparent advantages of life in Brooklyn seem to be, as seen from this comparison alone, we must notice the fact that zymotic diseases continue to kill nearly twenty-five per cent. of those who die in that city; which is a fact indicating the constant operation of the same preventable causes of disease there that are needlessly destroying life in New-York.

That the total deaths from zymotic diseases is now less by fifty per cent. than two months ago, is a fact which certifies the practical value of common cleansing. But our records of death and diseases the past few weeks are beginning to give warnings against the more secret as well as the more public causes which localize and give fatal force to the epidemic that the world is dreading. A few persons have very suddenly fallen into a relentless collapse after a painless diarrhœa.

The two persons who died in this manner last week, and the three other cases which sank under the same strange cause, but were rescued when in partial collapse, neither brought an exotic poison to us, nor have proved that an epidemic is upon us. But the special conditions under which those five cases occurred teach a lesson which it would be criminal in us not to heed, even if they be not harbingers of an epidemic.

Each of the five cases are clearly traceable to preventable causes, against which the Board of Health is concentrating its energies, and if there exists any other and hidden cause, not controlable by human agency, we are warranted in believing that any such factor in the same causes will not harm except when aided by the well-known localizing conditions of cholera.

Turning to the daily records of deaths from diarrheal maladies for an index to guide to the localities where a special guard against the causes of cholera must be kept, we find one death in Broome-street near Forsyth, from painless diarrhœa, with the phenomena of cholera, traceable to excessive dampness or imperfect ventilation of a business office. Another case in the same house was associated with the imprudent washing of the soiled clothing of the deceased, without previous boiling or other disinfection. But it cannot be known that this was the only cause of this case of sudden sickness that killed in twelve hours.

The third death occurred in Forsyth-street, two blocks north of the last cases—a marasmic diarrhœa; fourth, a common diarrhœa and other maladies killed a child in Harlem; fifth, dysentery, after fourteen days, destroyed a life in Lewis-street; sixth, a similar case, near the gas-works in East Fourteenth-street; seventh, the wasting flux of puny infants destroyed nine children, in the first month of life; on Blackwell's Island dysentery claimed one old pauper; eighth, acute diarrhœa took one child in West Twenty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue. And the only other death from this class of causes was in the shanty region of West Central Park. Eighteen is the total number.

To the localities here mentioned the Sanitary Inspectors, except for the few instances of choleric diarrhœa and collapse, we would look in vain for any epidemic tendency; but with such instances, and the addition of thirty-nine deaths in the period of early infancy, vigilance is required."

THE SHIPBUILDERS' STRIKE.

The Carpenters Return to Their Work—Some of the Caulkers Refuse to Come to Terms—The Strike Virtually Ended, and Shipbuilding Resumed—The Eight-Hour Movement a Failure.

The strike of the mechanics whose labor contributes to shipbuilding—the carpenters, joiners and caulkers—which has been in progress since the 2d of April, has virtually termated. In fact, it may be said to have closed its disastrous career two weeks ago, for many who had engaged in it resumed work at that time. On Monday last the carpenters passed a resolution at their meeting, declaring that it was useless to contend longer against the master-builders, and permitting the members of the Association to seek work wherever they could find it. A few of the caulkers are determined to hold out a little longer. The carpenters accuse the caulkers of breaking faith with them regarding the strike, and to have gone to work in great numbers without consulting their fellow-strikers. True it is that all the caulkers that are needed to perform the work on hand can be obtained without difficulty, so that now shipbuilding in all its branches is being carried on in all the yards as busily as if no strike had occurred. The disaffected caulkers who still continue to "whistle to keep their courage up," can continue that innocent pastime all Summer, if they choose, without retarding the work in hand the least. In fact there is now a surplus of workmen of this kind in the market. During the pendency of the strike large numbers of men have learned the caulkers trade—if labor requiring so little skill may be classed among the trades—and the old hands will find when they return to their senses and want work, that their places have been filled by new hands. These the employers will prefer to retain in preference to giving work to those who, without just cause, left them at a critical moment.

The failure of this strike should convince mechanics of the impossibility of introducing the eight-hour system of labor into this City, where the market is at all times overstocked with skilled workmen of all kinds. There are always plenty of men who are willing to abide by what is the generally established rule, viz., ten hours to constitute a day's work. It is but just to say that the American shipbuilders, uniformly acknowledged to be the most skillful of their class, have been opposed to this strike from the first, being content to labor as required for the wages paid. They were, however, dragooned into the movement by the several Trades Unions to which they belong. In these associations the foreign element predominates, and the young and reckless of that class forced this movement upon all connected with them. While they have been out of work, large sums of money have been contributed by other Trades Associations, both here and in the neighboring cities, to support the strikers. This fund having nearly failed, and many of the mechanics having been reduced to extreme poverty while out of work, they have been compelled to return to work. Out of 10,000 men who have been affected by this movement only a few of the caulkers are left "on the strike," and they will doubtless continue in their mad career so long as there is a dollar in the treasury, or mistaken mechanics to contribute more. Some of these are reported by their fellow workmen to have "made a good thing" out of the charitable who have contributed to the strikers.

The shipbuilding interest of New-York has been seriously injured by this strike, two or three million dollars' worth of work having been driven from this port. But this loss is slight compared to what the City would have suffered provided the master-builders had acceded to the demands of the Associations. Commercial men could not have afforded to pay the additional expense that would have necessarily been incurred in building new vessels or repairing old ones. They were unanimous in sustaining the master-builders in refusing to yield to the mechanics. The merchants of Boston took similar action, sustaining the New-York shipbuilders, for it was known that if the strike succeeded here, similar ones would be inaugurated in all other ports where shipbuilding, in this country, is carried on.

As we have before said, the strike was instituted by the Trades Associations, and the manner in which it has been conducted, the losses it has entailed upon the mechanics, and its generally disastrous effects, should convince thinking workingmen that such Societies are fatal to the true interests of their professions. Their principal object always is to extort from employers that which honest merit cannot obtain. They also have a tendency to fill the workshops with incompetent, worthless men, whose sole claim to be called mechanics rests in the fact that they belong to the Associations. In the present strike violence has been resorted to by the strikers to keep their ranks in order and to prevent industrious ones earning a living. They, in reality, controlled the ship-yards for a time, and assaulted, with deadly intent, any and all who attempted to work under the old system. When Trades Associations carry matters with so high a hand as this, it is time the public, and particularly the workingmen, whose best interests are jeopardized by such acts, set their faces against all such combinations. Let the standard of labor be placed solely upon the merits of the individual mechanic. If he is capable and deserving of work, his services will always be in demand without the bolstering up of a Trades Association. If he is not capable, it is far better that the trades get rid of him, and that he turn his attention to some occupation where his labor will be neither a fraud upon his employer or his fellow workmen.

Large Fire in West Houston-street—Loss Estimated at $25,000.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the first floor of the four-story building No. 180 West Houston-street, near Bedford, occupied by G. W. GILBERT as a horse-shoeing establishment. Although the firemen were speedy in responding to the alarm, the flames spread rapidly to the upper stories of the building, and extending to the premises Nos. 182, 184 and 186 adjoining, caused considerable damage.

The upper portion of these buildings are occupied as an armory, by W. O. & W. S. STARR, whose loss on stock and machinery will amount to $5,000; insured for $5,500 in the Home of New-Haven, Albany City, and Commonwealth of New-York. On the premises were a large number of Government muskets, left there to be put in order, and were owned as follows: 1,000 by SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, of No. 149 Maiden-lane; 600 by W. J. LYONS & BROTHER; 300 by COOPER & POND: and 400 pistols by THOMAS JONES, of No. 16 John-street. Many of these weapons were loaded, and when the fire reached them they commenced to discharge, keeping up a fusilade for some time. Fortunately no one was injured.

The following additional losses were also occasioned:

Mr. GILBERT's is estimated at $1,000. He has an insurance to that amount in the State of New-Jersey Insurance Company.

The second floor of the corner building is occupied by MATTHEW HIGGINS, manufacturer of sewing-machines. Some two hundred sewing-machines were on the premises, and were destroyed. Loss about $6,000; no insurance.

The third floors of Nos. 182 and 184, and a portion of No. 186, were occupied by CHARLES LEUDSMAN, weaver of hemp hose. Loss $500; insured for $900.

The first floor of Nos. 184 and 186, occupied by WM. TERWILLIGER, manufacturer of iron safes. Stock greatly damaged by water; insured.

The basement of No. 182 is occupied by WM. HORSFALL & Co., wagon-axle makers. Loss $1,000; no insurance.

The premises Nos. 3 and 5 Bedford-street, occupied by HALL & LABAGH, organ builders, damaged by water $1,000; insured for $7,000, in the Bowery, City, Globe, Western and Arctic Insurance Companies.

The buildings on Houston-street are owned by A. & S. BUSSELL; damage $5,000; insured.

Grooving the Broadway Pavement.

In April last, Alderman NORTON introduced a resolution into the Board of Aldermen giving permission to the Steam Stone Cutting Company to test their stone-channeling machine in Broadway, between Chambers and Warren streets, in the work of grooving the Russ pavement. The resolution further provided that the experiment was to be conducted entirely at the expense of the Company, and to be under the direction of the Committee of both branches of the Common Council. The Committee were directed to report to either Board the result of the experiment at the earliest practicable period.

In pursuance of this permission the Steam Stone Cutting Company commenced a series of experiments last week on the pavement between Chambers and Warren streets, and thus far their efforts have been crowned with success. A score or more of grooves, about half an inch in depth and three quarters of an inch in width, are evidences that this preliminary experiment will lead to results which will be of great benefit. The work is being carried on at night only, and the interruption to travel is, therefore, very slight.

The channeling machine used in cutting the grooves is mounted upon a rail track, with cogs upon the inner sides of the rails, into which the cog-wheels of the apparatus work, thus giving a forward and backward motion. It is driven by a five-horse power engine, mounted upon the same track, in rear of the machine. This track is movable, and in the present experiment rests upon the sidewalk on each side of the street; but in grooving lengthwise of the street it will be fastened to the pavement by means of small, shallow holes drilled into the blocks of stone and plugged with wood, and then a wood screw turned into the wooden plugs through a section of the track. The machine has sixteen drills, each eight feet long, composed of square bars of cast steel, and placed in gangs of eight each on either side of the machine. These gangs move up and down through guide-slides, which are adjustable by means of a screw, so that the drills can stand perpendicularly, or at any angle to forty-five degrees. The gangs are raised by a lever which is operated by a cam. At the opposite end of the lever a hidden spring is attached, which gives power to the stroke of the drills. Any desired power can be given to the drills, but in these experiments a crushing weight of about one thousand pounds has been found to be sufficient. Each gang works 78 strokes to the minute, giving the equivalent of 1,200 strokes for a single drill per minute. Each drill is set lower in the gang than the preceding one, so that every drill cuts upon a step, or stair, instead of striking dead like a common hand-drill, and every blow throws off a chip.

The Russ pavement is found to be a very hard substance to work upon, and the progress is necessarily slow. The first run across was made in about fifteen minutes, but since then this time has been improved upon. It is all guess work to speculate upon the time it will take to groove the whole of Broadway. The parties interested can form no idea themselves. That it will be a tedious job and a great obstruction to travel, especially in the lower part of the City, there can be no question. But the ultimate good to be derived from the completion of the work will more than compensate for the attendant vexations.

Commissioners of Emigration.

Yesterday the Commissioners of Emigration held their semi-monthly meeting, President VERPLANCK in the Chair. The business before the Commissioners was not important, and the session was a short one. At its close the members of the Board, accompanied by the Directors of the Irish Emigrant Society, proceeded to Ward's Island to inspect the Institutions there.

The following is the regular official statement of the arrival of emigrants at

NEW-YORK.

Number of emigrants arrived to June 6, 1866	90,864
Number of emigrants since to June 13, 1866	13,999
Total	104,863
To same date in 1865	57,687

WARD'S ISLAND.

Number of inmates in Institutions on Ward's Island—1866, 1,207; 1865, 948; 1865, 1,040; 1864, 702.

CASH STATEMENT.

Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1866		$12,007 96
Aggregate receipts to June 6, 1866	$233,983 56	
Received to June 13 for commutation of passengers, &c.	28,176 00	—$262,159 56
Total		$274,167 52
Disbursements as per previous accounts to June 6, 1866	$194,200 31	
No payments to June 6		$194,200 31
Balance in bank		$79,967 21

Alanson Sunday-School.

The pupils of the Alanson M. E. Sunday-school gave last evening their second Musical Entertainment and Strawberry Festival at their church in Norfolk-street, near Grand. The church was well filled with interested spectators, of whom the larger part were ladies and children. The musical entertainment consisted of solos, chants and choruses, sung by the pupils of the school. About thirty of these, boys and girls, ranging from five to eighteen years of age, participated in the exercises. After prayer by the pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, two little girls sang a duet very pleasingly. The programme embraced in all twenty-five pieces, which were rendered in a very creditable manner. The musical education of the scholars has been intrusted to Miss EMMA CASE, who has evidently devoted much time to her task. She presided at the piano last evening, and, by her delicate manipulation of the instrument, contributed greatly to the correct rendering of the pieces by her pupils. One or two of these were arranged with an echo, one of the pupils being stationed in a convenient alcove, and producing that pleasant effect in a most satisfactory manner. The strawberries and cream and other refreshments were dispensed in the basement of the church, where a well arranged and elegant-appearing table was bountifully supplied with a variety of delicacies. Everybody was liberally supplied, and still there was no failure of good things. The proceeds of this festival are to be given to the Sunday-school, to be disposed of as the scholars shall deem proper.

To-morrow evening there is to be a grand feast provided gratuitously for the children. All who belong to that school will be fed with all the dainties of the season—strawberries and cream, ice cream, sponge cake, jelly cake, and everything else that children are partial to.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL VS. EXCELSIOR—SECOND NINE.

The second nines of these clubs play the first game of a home and home match, at the Capitoline Grounds, Bedford, to-day. This will be the first time the second nines of the Mutuals and Excelsiors ever met together, and the game will be worth seeing.

ACTIVE VS. UNA.

The game between these clubs will take place at Hoboken on Saturday. It will be recollected that the Mount Vernon club yielded their claim on the Actives on the 2d inst., in order that the Harvard College Club could play a game with the latter club on that day.

UNION VS. ENTERPRISE.

The Union Club, of Morrisania, visit Bedford on Saturday, to play a game with the Enterprise Club.

ATLANTICS, OF BROOKLYN VS. IRVINGTONS, OF NEW-JERSEY.

The first nines of these Clubs play a match at Irvington, New-Jersey, to-day. Game called at 2:30 o'clock. Horse-cars leave Market-street depot, Newark, every twenty minutes.

Correction.

The TIMES of Wednesday morning is in error in making WM. WILSON (who was arrested at the Bank-street fire,) a member of Patrol No. 2. No such person is or ever was a member of my Company.

Respectfully, JOHN CROSSIN, Captain.

Bureau of Markets.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND THE ORDINANCE REGULATING THE BUREAU OF MARKETS.

Section 48 is hereby amended to read as follows: "He shall, with the consent of the Mayor, Comptroller, Street Commissioner and Clerk of the Common Council, from time to time recommend for license as butcher such persons as may be proper, and upon such recommendation he may from time to time issue licenses under his hand and seal, to the persons named therein, to exercise and carry on the trade and business of a butcher, in such place as may be designated in the license, but not elsewhere."

Section 49 is hereby amended to read as follows: "He may, with the consent of the Mayor, Comptroller, Street Commissioner and Clerk of the Common Council, grant permits in writing, to such persons as may be proper to sell meat by the quarter, in such parts of the public markets respectively as may be designated for that purpose, and which persons shall be known as permit butchers; and they may at any time with like consent annul such permits, but no such permits shall be granted to a person who holds a license from the Mayor to exercise the trade or business of a butcher."

Section 50 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 50. He may, with the consent of the Mayor, Comptroller, Street Commissioner and Clerk of the Common Council, grant permits in writing to such persons as may be proper, at a daily rate to be mentioned therein, to occupy stands in the public markets, and may at any time with like consent annul such permits.

Section 51 is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 51. He may, with the consent of the Mayor, Comptroller, Street Commissioner and Clerk of the Common Council, appoint proper persons to remove dirt and filth from the public markets, and to perform such other services about public markets as are necessary to cleanse the same, at a proper compensation, and may with like consent at any time remove them and appoint others in their stead.

Sections 52, 53 and 54 are hereby amended to read as follows:

SEC. 52. For the purpose of defraying the expenses to be incurred in pursuance of the last section, the Superintendent of Markets should prepare triplicate vouchers covering payrolls, containing each item of expenditure, which shall be approved by the Mayor, Comptroller, Street Commissioner and Clerk of the Common Council, and upon such approval the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to make payment thereof from the proper appropriations.

Section 56 is amended to read as follows: "He shall from time to time report to the Comptroller the condition of the several markets, who shall as soon as convenient confer with his associates, the Mayor, Street Commissioner and Clerk of the Common Council, relative to such matter, and the Superintendent of Markets shall at all times be under their direction."

Section 57 is amended to read as follows: "And the Superintendent, under the direction of the Mayor, Comptroller, Street Commissioner and the Clerk of the Common Council, for that purpose, shall have the power to arrange and renumber the stands or stalls in the several markets, and equalize the rents or fees thereof."

Section 58 is amended to read as follows: "No transfer or assignment of any stall or stand in any of the public markets shall be made without the written consent of the Mayor, Comptroller, Street Commissioner or Clerk of the Common Council; and such transfer duly entered upon such register or list, and notice thereof given to the Mayor, Comptroller, Street Commissioner and Clerk of the Common Council, who shall consent to such transfer before any removal can be made of such transfer."

In case of any person being removed, or any permit being annulled, the party or parties in interest shall have the privilege of making an appeal to the Common Council on any decision made by the Mayor, Comptroller, Street Commissioner and Clerk to the Common Council, concerning such removal, and no action in annulling or transferring the permit of any such stand or privilege shall be valid until approved by the Common Council.

Section 62 is amended to read as follows:

"The Clerk of the Market shall collect daily the market rents and fees, &c. * * * * * * * * * And the Superintendent of Markets shall furnish to the Clerk of the Common Council at the same time a detailed statement, under oath, of all the amounts received from any source whatever, as market fees or rents."

Sections 65 and 66 are hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed.

All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting are hereby repealed.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PIC-NIC AND FESTIVAL.—A "Pic-Nic and Summer-Night Festival" took place yesterday at the Cremorne Gardens, corner Seventy-second-street and Third-avenue. This was the first annual festival held under the auspices of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society of the congregation B'Nai Israel. The Society is organized for the purpose of providing for the poor in Winter by furnishing them coal and food. The showers which occurred during the day prevented a large gathering by daylight, but in the evening the assembly was not only large but elegant. In the afternoon the children had things pretty much their own way, and had rare sport scupping, riding the revolving horses and frolicking about generally. In the evening the children of larger growth took possession of the field, and dancing and sociability ruled the hour. In the course of the evening the officers of the "Victoria Social Society" presented to Mr. S. J. DAVIS, Secretary of the Ladies' Society, a very beautiful frame containing well executed photographs of themselves. The festival was a success in every particular, and afforded a delightful opportunity for those usually confined within brick walls and hot streets to get a little fresh air. The entertainment was kept up to a late hour to the gratification of all present.

PAGE'S PICTURE OF FARRAGUT AT THE BATTLE OF MOBILE BAY.—The Board of Direction of the Mercantile Library Association, through their President, AARON C. ALLEN, Esq., have invited Mr. WILLIAM PAGE to allow them to exhibit his historical painting, illustrative of the daring act of Admiral FARRAGUT at the naval action of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, for the gratification of the ten thousand members of the Association. Mr. PAGE has consented to put the picture on exhibition, and it will be opened to view on the 19th inst. at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway. In his reply to the invitation of the Library Association, Mr. PAGE says: "I cannot hesitate to grant the request, coming as it does from my friends of the Mercantile Library Association of New-York. During the four years of war, the young men of New-York, of whom it is chiefly composed, showed a patriotism and loyalty which never failed; and I know of no Association to whom I would so willingly intrust this painting of our great naval hero. I would only request that the proceeds of its exhibition be applied to the purchase of such books as will inspire the youth of New-York to imitate the career of their Christian Admiral."

ENTERTAINMENT OF LUNATICS.—It is a well-known fact that the theatrical profession are celebrated for their charity, and a circumstance which occurred yesterday proves that the colored opera professionals are no whit behind their brothers of the sock and buskin in this, "the noblest virtue of them all." The affair alluded to was a concert given by HOOLEY'S Minstrels to the unfortunate patients in the New-York City Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island. By the kindness of Mr. R. M. HOOLEY, the whole of his troupe were present and "discoursed most eloquent music" to the evident delight and gratification of the poor inmates, whose means of enjoyment are never very great. Where all were excellent it would be invidious to discriminate, but we cannot forbear saying that the kind example shown by Hooley's Minstrels would be well imitated by others of our professionals, even at the cost of a little inconvenience. We dare say that this concert will long be remembered with gratitude by numbers of the unfortunate class it so nobly entertained.

A WOMAN ASSAULTED.—DAVID M. WILLIAMS was yesterday arrested, charged with having brutally assaulted, on Monday last, Mrs. MARY MONAHAN, of No. 123 Greenwich-avenue. It is alleged that WILLIAMS called at her apartments for the purpose of obtaining some clothes which she was to have washed for him, and finding that Mrs. MONAHAN was *enciente* and had been unable to do the work, became violently enraged. He seized a hatchet and struck Mrs. MONAHAN on the forehead, inflicting a severe wound, and not content with the perpetration of the one outrage, kicked his victim brutally about the body. The unfortunate woman is now lying dangerously ill from the effects of the treatment received, and it is feared that the delivery of a still-born child will endanger her life. WILLIAMS has been arrested by Officer GILMARTIN, of the Ninth Precinct, and was locked up to await the result of his victim's injuries.

BURGLARY.—Early yesterday morning, Officer MOLONY, of the Fifth Precinct, gave chase to two young men whom he discovered leaving the alley-way adjoining the store of Messrs. FISCHER & LEHMANN, of No. 329 Greenwich-street, and captured one of the fugitives, who gave his name as WM. MURPHY. A further investigation showed that the business place of FISCHER & LEHMANN had been entered by burglars, and a package containing $190 in nickel and copper pennies, which had been stolen from the premises, was found in the alley-way whence the prisoner and his accomplice had taken flight. The discovery thus made caused Justice HOGAN to commit the accused for trial. He is only 16 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

MARITAL BRUTALITY AND ITS RESULT.—On the 25th ult., Mrs. CATHARINE BYRNES, late of No. 125 Mulberry-street, quarreled with her husband, PATRICK BYRNES, while the latter was under the influence of liquor. Abuse not satisfying PATRICK, he resorted to projectiles, and having first hurled a sad-iron at his wife's head, missing his aim, shied a heavy stick of wood that struck the woman in the face and cut a deep gash. Mrs. BYRNES subsequently sickened and died, physicians saying that death was the result of erysipelas consequent on the wound received, and yesterday Coroner WILDEY, having held an inquest upon the remains, decided to require BYRNES to give $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. C. Cushing, Washington, and Hon. P. B. Matteson, Utica, are at the Astor House. Major-Gen. Schofield, U. S. A.; W. McKay, Boston; J. Stebbins, Boston; Hon. W. G. Whiteley, Delaware; Col. John Bagley, Irish Royal Artillery; B. R. Coates, Binghamton; C. H. Malin, Philadelphia; J. E. Fernold, Portland; B. Jennings, Richmond, and Hon. W. B. Hazelton, St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Wm. M. Futter, Philadelphia; L. D. Childs, Columbia, S. C.; Edmund Rice, St. Paul; Hon. T. A. Scott, Philadelphia, and Major F. Brown, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Toward 2:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, PATRICK MCQUADE, aged 45, was struck in the head by a platform of a dummy, the rope of which gave way, and was instantly killed. The accident occurred at No. 172 Forsyth-street, where the deceased was employed. Mr. MCQUADE resided at the corner of First-avenue and Fifth-street, and leaves a widow and eight children. Coroner WILDEY will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.—JULIUS STONWARD, a German, 32 years of age, while laboring under a fit of delirium tremens, was locked up in a cell in the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house. Some hours after his incarceration, the doorman, on entering the cell, found the body of the prisoner, who had committed suicide by strangling himself with a piece of twine that he had tightened around his neck. Coroner GAMBLE will hold an inquest on the remains to-day.

FATAL CASUALTY.—In the absence of her guardian, ELIZA J. GALBRAITH, a child of two and a half years of age, fell from the third-story window of the house No. 361 West Thirty-fifth-street, and was instantly killed. Coroner WILDEY yesterday held an inquest upon the body.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE CONDEMNED PRISONERS.—The decision of the Court of Appeals has set aside the decision of the Supreme Court, which granted a new trial to GONZALEZ and SALVADOR, *alias* Pellicier, convicted of the murder of JOSE GARCIA OTERO, in the City Park, in November last. The announcement was made to the prisoners yesterday. GONZALEZ seemed agitated. He was saying his prayers, and Mr. JAMES CASSIDY, the Jailer, says that he continually reads religious books, and tries to prepare himself for his fate. Pellicier is rather indifferent. He occupies his time in making hair bracelets, and tends to religious matters once in a while.

GONZALEZ occupies cell No. 13, and PELLICIER, cell No. 14. They are able to communicate with each other through the water tube, as, in fact, are all the prisoners along that tier. The prisoners are prepared for their fate although they implicate another party as the one who set them on to do the bloody work. GONZALEZ was a stranger here. He knew nothing of the language or laws, and was doubtless inveigled into committing a murder by others who made a mere catspaw of him. His demeanor in jail proves this to be the case. SALVADOR does not seem to care much about anything, but it is probable, will think differently hereafter. It was expected that judgment would be announced yesterday, but the District-Attorney (MORRIS) being willing to grant them all the time possible, will not move judgment until the latter part of the present term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

ANOTHER FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—Coroner LYNCH yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a young girl named EMILY SHERLOCK, thirteen years of age, youngest daughter of Mr. ROBERT D. SHERLOCK. Her death was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which she was attempting to fill while lighted. The poor girl, who was terribly burned, suffered intense agony during last night, and died from the effect of her injuries at 4 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, June 13. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased met with the fatal accident at the home of her parents, No. 15 Woodhull-street, South Brooklyn. Only twelve days before this sad occurrence, the marriage of the oldest daughter (and only surviving child) of Mr. SHERLOCK was celebrated at the residence of the now deeply afflicted parents.

[Advertisement.]

"WHAT CAN I DO BEST?"—Men stumble into wrong pursuits, and waste half their lives in a struggle against disappointment and failure. Every man of common sense can do something useful and be successful, if he find the right plan. Phrenology should be consulted. Written charts, with advice, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"The ladies of our household indorse it as unrivaled." BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR, AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS FOR COOKING PURPOSES.—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR
MERINO UNDERGARMENTS
For Hot Weather.
The greatest assortment at lowest prices.
VAN DERLIP & TAYLOR,
(late A. Rankin & Co.,)
No. 96 Bowery,
No. 939 Broadway,
No. 165 5th-av.,
corner 22d-st.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S NEW STYLE.—The famous hat manufacturer, KNOX is now displaying his new style of Hat—a remarkable specimen of fine material and exquisite taste—at his new and beautiful store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and at the up-town establishment, No. 533 Broadway. The new style is much admired, and is very generally worn.

[Advertisement.]

Canton Mattings at wholesale and retail at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Imperial Crown Mattings for parlors. Also, Gowqua and Manking Mattings at 50c. and 60c. per yard: Mattings at 25c., 30c. and 40c. by the piece or yard. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents. 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 13—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Miss Layton, Milwaukee; Miss Hagatte, South Bergen; Rev. H. Van der Sander, Rukwood, Mo.; R. Garser, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moke, three children, infant, and two servants, New-York; Mrs. Luther Bradish, Miss Bradish and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Sanford, E. S. Sanford, Jr., Miss Mary Sanford, New-York; James P. Scott, Philadelphia; Thos. Rogers, New-Orleans; Mrs. Marsh, New-York; Miss J. Thomson, New-York; Miss D. Tudor, Boston; Miss R. Weston, New-York; Lawrence Johnson, Howard L. Johnson, A. F. Phillips, Robt. H. Labberton, Philadelphia; Marquis of Lorne and colored man-servant, Hon. A. Strull, W. Quinn, Boston; R. Pagenstecker, N. Y.; H. C. Bisphan, Philadelphia; Richard Hoffman, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Musgrove, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Collins and two daughters, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Irwin and servant, daughter and friend, Havana; R. W. Weston, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. D. Gould, U. S. Consul to Leith; J. M. Mackay, Eng.; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Pell, child and servant, N. Y.; Mrs. James Bruce, infant and servant, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. M. Moody and child, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Williams, Miss Williams, Dr. and Mrs. John S. Butler, England; Rafael Xeques, Mr. and Mrs. de la Torre, Cuba; Mrs. Van Sinderen, Miss V. C. Sampson, A. Van Sinderen, Edward D. Sampson, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Sellor, three children and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Bertinatti, A. C. Phillips, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Flagg, Cincinnati; Mrs. and Mrs. L. B. Boomer, Chicago; Dr. Crane, New-York; Master Boomer, John Crerar, Geo. McGrath, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Read, New-York; C. E. Hotho, New-Orleans; Joseph Taylor, Liverpool; F. Layton, Milwaukee; H. Hamilton, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Spofford, New-York; Rev. Irenaeus Prime, Alex. Stuart, New-York; Hamel de la Grange, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. W. Reade, four children and two sevants, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. Battersley, two children and servant; Miss Hartridge, James Cunningham, two Masters Claghorn, Savannah; Robert Walker, Toronto; John Paine, Miss Gould, Miss Barker, N. B. Falconer, F. Schraffter, New-York; Hy. Blandy, Hy. B. Blandy, Zanesville, Ohio; Ph. Bessinger, New-York; D. Barnes, Mobile; J. M. Coleman, wife and child, Louisville, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. Oliver McClintock, Miss Emma Childs, Miss Alice Howe, Miss Bessie Wade, Pittsburgh; Miss Mary Agnew, New-York; Robert MacDonald, N. Y.; Hy Alcock, England; James Dicks n. Ireland; D. C. Spencer, W. D. Spencer, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fell, Philadelphia; Samuel Clark, Jersey City; Jules L. Marcuard, Paris; B. Cassiday, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. H. Probasco, Miss Alice W. Grammer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Matilda G. Grammer, Rev. Julius E. Grammer, Baltimore; J. Hirschfeld, New-York; Mrs. McKay and man servant, Mrs. Jenkins, Boston; A. P. Francis, R. Palanca. James Robinson. Henry Cohen, New-York; Miss Thomson, Mrs. D. S. Farrington and three children, Nassau; J. J. Meder, Austria; Rev. Wm. Benjamin, New-York; D. S. Farrington, Nassau; Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Wilcox, William Topping, L. Lehmann, New-York; N. F. Baker, C. E. Baker, Miss Phebe S. Baker, Miss Mary E. Baker, Miss Eva Keys, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. David Watts, infant and servant, New-York; Miss Emma Watts, Miss Bertha V. Chapman, New-York; Rev. G. T. Flanders, Nashua, N. H.; E. B. Edwards, Philadelphia; H. C. Jarrett, New-York; Hon. J. Randolph Clay and wife, Master Randolph Clay, Philadelphia; Geo. James, England; E. B. Convers, New-York; R. L. Chamberlain, New-York; John M. Lowrie, Fort Wayne; W. C. Childs, Pittsburgh; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. New Kumet and child, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Morrell, Liverpool; Mrs. Saalfeld, 3 children and servant, Miss Saalfeld, Manchester; George D. Brooks, New-York; James Bivrell, Edinburgh; Thomas Tweed, Philadelphia; John Miller, Douglas Robinson and son, New-York; F. O. Adams, British Legation; J. P. Girand Foster, Charles Harrison, New-York; Earl of Gosford, J. G. Petukin, England; J. M. Dunbar, T. Drew, New-York; C. E. Wanderlich, Charleston; P. L. Elmenhorst, Havana; W. Birkett, C. W. A. Rieners, Cuba; D. Thomson, New-York; J. Bruce.

JUNE 13—*In steamship Marathon for Liverpool*—Mr. Petherick, Maine; T. G. Downs, E. Grenfield, J. Rosenwald, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. James Weir, two daughters and son, Texas; Miss Sayre, Kentucky; Mrs. Neil and two children, Texas; P. K. Howard, Cairo, Illinois; Mrs. Fiunie, and three children; Wm. Dougherty, California; D. McNeill, England; Mr. Cunningham, New-York; Capt. Harper, London; Capt. McCrea, U. S. N., and others in the steerage.

In steamship Morro Castle, for Havana—J. A. De Abianches, Theo. Brooks, Dr. Chas. Finley and lady, S. F. Espinosa, Manuel Luarez. B. Bernal, J De Laberte, Jas. W. Dalrymple, Dorathea, Angela and Mathilda Dalrymple, Nicolas Coronada, N. H. Simrock, Carlos F. Avolos, R. Gonzales, M. L. Oliveira, A. Menendes.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 13—*In steamship Louisiana, from Liverpool*—H. Wolf, family and servant, Nathan Ruler, W. Eberes, L. Cohn, W. H. Trowbridge, Mrs. Harrison, E. Cutts, E. Luson, James H. Lynch, and 384 in the steerage.

In steamship C. W. Lord, from Wilmington, N. C.—J. F. Rodman, H. H. Parker and lady, J. Klyne, G. W. Lawrence, Mr. Myrover, Mrs. Dailey, H. Norris, Lieut. A. R. McNair, Miss Williams, H. J. Potter, Mr. Cohen.

In the steamship Eagle from Havana—G. H. Curie, B. Agust, wife and child, F. J. Marsey, E. Biart, wife, two children and servant, E. Pigeon, J. B. Fisher, A. Gastia, M. Velasco, H. Bennett, Miss A. Velasco, R. Castenieda, Miss M. Morylor and servant, A. Camego, wife and servant, J. M. Perry, S. S. Lloyd, E. Sori, J. Carrillo, F. Cagega, J. M. Delgado, wife and chilk; J. Gouine, V. Banala, A. Perry, Mrs. M. Knight, H. Safford, A. G. Valle, A. G. Busharnate, D. Ugarte, G. N. Brito, Miss A. Nixon, A. Purgais and lady, H. E. Emerson, J. Lacheune, R. Rarigue, J. Terry, H. Terry, J. Kenny, Wm. Rome, James Pierce, Wm. Francisco, H. Heather, H. E. McLellan, J. Urguize, A. Hein, A. Caron, wife and two children, J. J. Curtis, S. Weinmer, G. Gotowsky, J. Williams, C. E. Ford, M. D. Ford, H. Smith, Jno. Essex, C. G. Mead, L. Chapman, J. M. Dix, A. Hessenstein, M. Newcas, A. Robbins, J. Sterrett, F. P. Baell, S. R. Freeman, Jas. Rady, W. Winkler and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 28 | Sun sets....... 7 32 | Moon sets.... 9 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 08 | Gov. Island. 9 57 | Hell Gate....11 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Erin, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool, National Steam Nav. Co.; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Marathon, (Br.,) Edmonson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Baltic, Jones, Bremen, Ruger Bros.

Steamers Wamsutta, Springer, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Buffalo, Jones, Philadelphia.

Barks Messicano, (Aust.,) Florio, Glasgow, Slocovich & Smith; Fengezindheid, (Dutch,) De Wall, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Teresa, (Dutch,) De Veyhelder, Maracaibo, Maitland, Phelps & Co.; Avoca, (Br.,) West, Birkavick, McCully & Marsh; Legatus, (Br.,) Reed, Lisbon, H. & F. W. Meyer; Centro de Exportacion, (Span.,) Ferres, Barcelona, Pesant Bros. & Co.

Brigs Pink, (Br.,) Pinkham, Cork for orders, Geo. F. Bulley; James Weir, (Br.,) Fulton, Cow Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Firm, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Labrador, Sloman & Edye; Alma, (Br.,) Post, Kingston, Jam., B. F. Small & Co.; Rival, (Br.,) Coles, Sydney, C. B., R. Dinwiddie; Markland, (Br.,) Harding, Cow Bay, J. L. Overton; Chieftain, (Br.,) Conrad, Halifax, via Philadelphia, D. Starr & Son.

Schooners E. J. Palmer, Palmer, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Pacific, Briggs, Georgetown, S. C., Dollner, Potter & Co.; W. D. Bickford, (Br.,) Landry, Battle Harbor, Labrador, J. S. Dealy; Thos. Ransom, Berley, New-Haven, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; William & James, Cutten, Richmond, Va., Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Hanna, (Br.,) Sorenson, Belize, via Jamaica, A. H. Solomon & Co.; Loyal Scrapton, Lowden, Savannah, Young & Cowan; J. H. Burritt, Woolsey, Charleston, Young & Cowan; Belle, Cubberly, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. L. Whilden, Bowen, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. Atwater, Gallershaw, Provincetown, Mass., Brett, Son & Co.; Early Bird, (Br.,) Rogers, Savannah and St. Augustine, P. D. Collins.

Sloop Active, Brockway, Middletown, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool May 30, and Queenstown June 1, with mdse. and 373 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Had light easterly winds and fine weather the entire passage. June 11, lat. 40 41, lon. 66, passed a steamer, supposed one of the National Co.'s, bound E. 12th, lat. 40 43, lon. 70 23, passed a U. S. man-of-war, str. ——.

Steamship C. W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., 70 hours, via Frying-pan Shoals, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed. Had strong head winds the whole passage.

Steamship Eagle, Lawrence, Havana June 9, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. June 10, 12 miles S. of Jupiter Lighthouse, saw steamship Columbia, hence for Havana. 12th. 40 miles N. of Hatteras, passed a schr. bound N., showing a blue signal with white diamond.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Ship D. H. Watjen, (Brem.,) Julicher, Leghorn 56 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Chas. Luling & Co. May 27, lat. 34 20, lon. 52 17, picked up a box containing 4 cans of petroleum, marked with a diamond and letter Y. 28th, lat. 34 17, lon. 53 15, saw a schooner, about 100 tons, waterlogged and abandoned.

Ship Peppina, (Aust.,) Dancona, London 61 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham.

Ship Cynosure, Oram, Liverpool May 17, with mdse. and 45 passengers to Tapscott Bros. & Co. June 5, lat. 42 55, lon. 56 20, passed a Hamburg steamer, bound E.

Ship Philadelphia, (Br.,) Poole, Liverpool 23 ds., with mdse. and 37 passengers to Nimond & Hawton.

Bark Circassian, (of Jersey,) Amy, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to James Patrick & Co.

Bark Rosina, (of Ayr,) Robertson, Glasgow 42 ds., with mdse. to B. J. H. Trask, Jr.

Bark St. Cloud, Ames, Liverpool 45 ds., with mdse. to Metcalf & Duncan. Had light westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark Reina del Sud, (Argen.,) Weeks, London April 1, via Fayal May 20, with mdse. to Blossom Bros.

Bark Diana, (Norw.,) Thomsen, Bordeaux 40 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Wallace, (of Portland, Me.,) Prince, Cardiff 44 ds., with iron to master.

Bark Xantho, Conway, Aspinwall 18 ds., with hides, &c., to J. F. Joy.

Brig Frank, (of Newport, Eng.,) Jones, Nuevitas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to order. Sld. in co. with brig J. C. Clark, for Baltimore.

Brig Maid of Erin, (of Westport, N. S.,) Israel, Trinidad, Cuba, 25 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton. Had some very heavy N. E. weather.

Brig Veteran, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Snord, Ponce, P. R., May 31, with molasses to G. Wheelwright & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Blauvete, Hammond, for Boston.

Brig Libertas, (Norw.,) Anderson, Cadiz 53 ds., with wines, &c., to Holmboe & Co.

Brig Marie, (Pruss.,) Schumann, Malaga 50 ds., with fruit to order.

Brig Lala & Ade, (Hamb.,) Jurgens, Hamburg 45 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Albert Davis, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Davis, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to Peniston & Co.

Schr. Sardouyx, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Banks, Halifax 7 ds., with potatoes to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Sarah Fish, Henderson, Cow Bay 10 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Albert Mason, Terry, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Schr. Wing of the Morning, ——, Lingan 9 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Gem, Powell, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Lath Rich, Bonhoff, Aux Cayes, via Grand Turk 13 ds., with salt, &c., to Lunt Bros.

Schr. Champion, ——, La Preaux, with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Belle, Whitmore, Ellsworth, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. Liguire, Bray, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Annie Collins, Bayles, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Sanders, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Kate, Stevens, Providence.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Miner, Philadelphia, for Rondout.

Schr. Hume, Baker, New-London.

Schr. Henry Hobart, Robinson, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Hall, Poland, Wareham.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Alma Aclin, Franks, Bluehill, stone.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Falcon, Hale, Bridgeport.

Schr. E. L. Morris, Hammil, Virginia.

Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Scull, Virginia.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Phillips, Virginia.

Schr. J. S. Durfee, Huntley, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Maria Jane, Jones, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. O. H. Booth, Longstreet, Georgetown, D. C.

BELOW—Brigs J. F. Heimann and Victoria Amelia.

SAILED—Steamships Persia, Marathon, Morro Castle and Albemarle.

WIND—At sunset, E. S. E.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 13—Arr. steamers St. Louis, from New-Orleans; Wm. Tibbetts, from Savannah. Also arr. brig Maria, from Palermo.

Spoken, &c.

Annie & Elizabeth—bark, of Philadelphia, bound N., June 4, off Havana.

H. A. Burton—Br. schr., from Lisbon for Halifax, May 31, lat. 40 52, lon. 52 34.

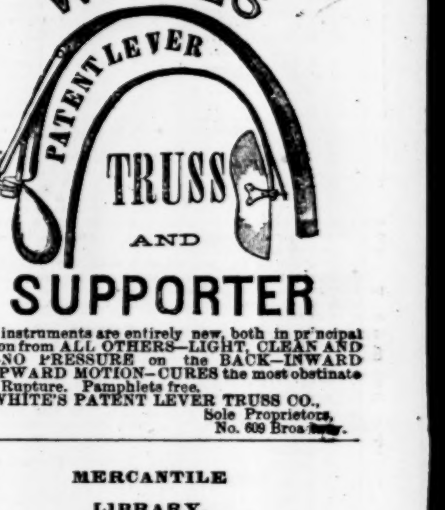
Molocka—ship, from Swansea for Baltimore, 60 ds. out, June 10, lat. 40 17, lon. 68 25.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., May 31, barks Holland Perkins, for New-York June 4; Edward Hill, Curly, do., wtg.; brigs Emily, Corner, for do.; Agnes, do. June 4; schrs. Island Queen, for do.; Pioneer, do.

At Nuevitas, May 24, brig Athlete, for New-York in 5 days.

RUPTURE.



SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
No. 609 Broadway.

MERCANTILE
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